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THE TIMES

INTERNATIONAL EDITION

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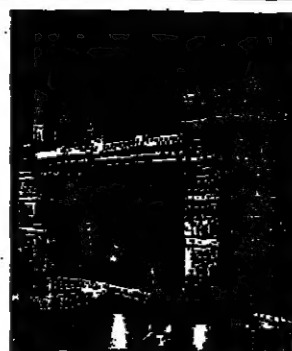
MONDAY AUGUST 31 1992

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HOLIDAY OF SPORT

An action-packed weekend, with Premier football and county cricket
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HIGH-COST BRITAIN

An American family found holidaying here a pricey affair
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HEADS ON THE BLOCK

Should school heads be removable? Opinions differ
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HEAVENLY LEATHER

Too good for bikers only, leather gear is now high fashion
Life & Times
Page 5

Serbian artillery kills 16 on eve of Owen's peace mission

Slaughter in the marketplace

By ROBERT SEELY AND ADAM LE BOR

AS Lord Owen took up the search for peace in the Balkans, Sarajevo suffered one of the most horrific attacks of the war yesterday when at least 16 people were killed by an artillery shell which exploded in an open marketplace.

Bosnian police reported that at least another 78 were wounded in the attack when a 105mm shell crashed into the Alipasino Polje district market, where dozens of mainly women and children were doing their weekend shopping. Only Serbian forces have that sort of ordinance.

Just two days after the London peace conference, the apparently deliberate attack on the market brought the most tragic scenes witnessed even in this bloody war. The bombing left Sunday shoppers and passers-by lying in pools of blood. The disfigured body of one man, in shorts and a yellow top, was left wrapped round a paving stone, his back and legs broken by the force of the blast.

An old man whose head was matted in blood was lifted by stretcher onto a green flatbed lorry which served as an ambulance for the dead and injured. One woman, her yellow top soaked in blood and her left arm reduced to a stump, lay beside the lorry. She was, by all probabilities, already dead.

Others, soaking their stretchers with blood, were hauled onto the lorry before it sped to hospital. There, the scenes were no less appalling. The injured were stripped of their clothing to reveal twisted bodies, broken bones, deep shrapnel wounds and missing limbs.

For a single shot to land so precisely as it did in the middle of that marketplace, it appears to have been intentionally targeted in that way at these innocent civilians," said the UN spokesman, Fred Eckhart, whose offices are nearby.



Frontline emergency: a wounded man is lifted onto a stretcher at a hospital in Sarajevo yesterday, where a shell hit a busy marketplace

The room of the *Times* correspondent in the Holiday Inn Hotel, was also hit by a machinegun round.

Elsewhere throughout the city, dozens of grenade and shrapnel wounds and missing limbs. For a single shot to land so precisely as it did in the middle of that marketplace, it appears to have been intentionally targeted in that way at these innocent civilians," said the UN spokesman, Fred Eckhart, whose offices are nearby.

of Dobrinja and Ilidze, which were heavily shelled. Throughout Saturday city sources reported a dozen dead and 70 wounded, bringing the total for the weekend to more than 200 casualties.

Bosnian forces, angered by this morning's apparent Serbian attack on the market, launched mortar fire into Serbian positions from the area around the United Nations Protection Force headquarters in the west of the city. There were also sniper exchanges around the building.

The new attack came on the eve of Lord Owen's peace mission, which begins today with visits to Lisbon and Copenhagen where he will discuss his long-term effort to find peace with the leaders of the two countries which have most recently held the presidency of the European Community. Asked what advice his predecessor, Lord Carrington, had given him, he said: "That would make a very interesting article in *The Times*."

On Tuesday Lord Owen goes to The Netherlands and Germany, where he will see the foreign minister, Klaus Kinkel. Then he will go to Paris to meet President Mitterrand and Roland Dumas, the foreign minister. A final round of talks in Rome is possible before his mission starts in earnest on Thursday in Geneva.

Both Serb and Muslim forces in Bosnia reported yesterday that a five-month Serb siege of the town of Gorazde had ended. After an announcement by the Bosnian Serb leader, Radovan Karadzic, that his forces were lifting the siege, Sarajevo radio quoted Bosnian government troops as saying they had "liberated" the town.

John Major is being advised by army officers and relief workers to rethink plans to send a battalion of British combat troops to escort relief convoys through Bosnia. Inclusion of combat troops, it is thought, could directly draw British and Western soldiers into armed conflict with either Serb or Muslim forces.

BBC chief will get more power under reforms

By MELINDA WITTSTOCK, MEDIA CORRESPONDENT

FUNDAMENTAL changes to the running of the BBC would increase the powers of the director-general and the board of management, Lord Nicholas Gordon Lennox, a BBC governor, said yesterday.

The governors, after agreeing BBC strategy, would no longer have a say in day-to-day management: they would regulate performance and report to the public, he told programme makers at the Edinburgh television festival. He said the BBC would also create a method by which the public could measure how it was living up to its purposes and promises, and a new system of complaint and redress to ensure swift and efficient response, which would be broadcast. Governors would put together regular public reports on how they measured up to their new responsibilities as guardians of the public interest.

His remarks came after an attack by Michael Grade, chief executive of Channel 4, on the BBC's obsessive secrecy and "pseudo-Leninist management". Lord Gordon Lennox said there was now a far greater need for the BBC to "say what was on its mind" by communicating with its own audience and ensuring that the BBC operates in the public interest.

The reforms were unveiled by Lord Gordon Lennox, the first BBC governor in many years to address the Edinburgh Television Festival. He promised more openness and accountability and admitted charges that the board of governors had created a destabilising uncertainty about the BBC's future by failing to communicate with the public. "I think we could have done much better in the past," Lord Gordon Lennox said. "The governors are listening now. We envisage a wholly new and open relationship with the public."

age a wholly new and open relationship with the public."

In his speech, made on behalf of the board of governors, he set out proposals that would end the governors' conflict of interest in both managing and regulating the corporation. "Effective stewardship of the public interest is best achieved through a clear separation of powers between executive management on one hand and a regulatory body on the other, with the latter having powers to hold management to account," Lord Gordon Lennox said.

Put on the spot about the governors' secretive appointment of John Birt to succeed Sir Michael Checkland as director-general next April, Lord Gordon Lennox angered many programme makers by saying: "It was unnecessary to go through the charade of parading other candidates through the process. John is our man."

After Mr Grade's attack on the governors at the festival last Friday for leaving the BBC with "two chief executives for 18 months — one a lame duck the other a trappist monk", Lord Gordon Lennox admitted that it "might have led to some uncertainty", although the BBC last night denied reports that Sir Michael was to step down earlier than expected in January.

At the festival, programme makers also attacked Mander Portman Woodward, the BBC chairman, for "mud-slinging" in *The Sunday Times* rather than addressing important criticisms. Mr Hussey had called Mr Grade a "Bourbon in red braces" who made "wild accusations that don't stand up". Lord Gordon Lennox, a former diplomat, said: "Mr Hussey's Continued on page 12, col 1

BBC revolution, page 2
Diary, page 8

Rescuers tell three to jump into stormy sea

By LIN JENKINS

THREE people were told to jump into the Channel in gale force winds yesterday so that rescuers could "crawl" for them after a collapsed mast prevented them reaching a stricken yacht.

All three were hauled to safety, but two Guernsey lifeboatmen who had already helped six people off the 53ft charter yacht were injured when the mast collapsed onto the lifeboat. The two were winched on board a navy helicopter and taken to hospital in Guernsey. One was detained and the other released after treatment.

The three left on board the yacht were contacted by radio and told to jump one at a time into the water. They did so and were picked up by leading aircrewman Ian Chambers, who was dropped into

the sea from the helicopter. Lt Commander Paul Cradginton, who piloted the Sea King helicopter, described the operation as "terrifying" for the yacht's crew. A spokesman at RNAS Culdroe said: "It was a very hairy rescue. We practise these things, but never in conditions like this because it is simply too dangerous."

Torrential rain and high winds, which pounded much of the country, also trapped three scouts for 18 hours on a 2,600ft peak in the Lake District. The boys, all aged 14 from High Wycombe in Buckinghamshire, took refuge in their tent when their walk to gain their chief scout award became impossible in the conditions. Five mountain rescue teams joined the search and they were eventually rescued on page 12, col 7

Lamont leads bid to save ERM

By PHILIP WEBSTER IN LONDON AND CHARLES BREMMER IN PARIS

NORMAN Lamont is spearheading the European Community's efforts to hold the exchange-rate mechanism together in the face of growing fears that the French referendum will sink the Maastricht treaty and threaten the prospect of European economic union.

Contingency measures to deal with the possibility of a "No" vote on September 20 are expected to be discussed at a meeting of EC finance ministers in Bath next weekend, amid renewed warnings that rejection of Maastricht could produce economic and political upheaval in Europe.

As the French government campaigned to stem the tide of opposition to the treaty, Pierre Bérégovoy, the prime minister, told the people that rejection would destroy everything the country had tried to build in Europe over four decades and cause "grave difficulties" in the European monetary system. "I don't want anyone to say they haven't been warned of the crisis that would follow in France and Europe if France votes No."

In an hour-long television appeal, M Bérégovoy said: "The French have a major responsibility: either Europe goes ahead or it doesn't. It all depends on us." If the treaty failed, Germany would go its own way and Britain would be tempted again by the lure "of the open sea" to drift off on its own.

Sir Leon Brittan, Britain's senior European commissioner, said that the failure of Maastricht could reverse the development of the EC and create political instability. Sir Leon said that Europe had been able to move towards the creation of a single market — "a huge landmark" — because of a dynamism and momentum in its development.

"If you have the kind of check that the failure of Maastricht would involve, the risk is not that you go back to where you were but that you go backwards beyond that. That would be very damaging, both in economic terms and political terms, as far as the stability of Europe is concerned."

Mr Lamont, with his fellow finance ministers, is hoping that the Bundesbank's ruling council will on Thursday give a signal that the next move in German interest rates will be down rather than up. The Bank of England is also pressing the Bundesbank to take action that would help the other European economies and take the pressure off the ERM. The government intervened heavily last week in defence of the pound. Although ministers are pleased that sterling has apparently come through last week's test, they accept that a French "No" vote could create frenzy in currency markets.

Mr Lamont, who played the key role in last Friday's announcement by the EC rotating out a reassignment of currencies, is expected to lead finance ministers in restoring their commitment to the ERM, regardless of the fate of the Maastricht treaty.

Contingency measures are expected to revolve round the ERM rules allowing the weaker economies to borrow from the stronger ones to fund support of their currencies.

Charles Brown, the shadow chancellor, called on Mr Lamont, who will host the weekend finance ministers' meeting, to lead demands for

Continued on page 12, col 2

Leading article, page 9

Oxford clerics in conflict over a house divided

By MATTHEW D'ANCONA
EDUCATION CORRESPONDENT

A FIERCELY traditionalist religious house at Oxford University is threatening to take legal action against a progressive graduate college over an alleged brutal campaign of "institutional harassment" to win control of buildings they have shared for 12 years.

Members of Pusey House, the High Anglican research institute founded in 1884, fear they may eventually be evicted by the modern St Cross College to which they originally played host.

Collegiate rivalries, such as that between Oriel and Christ Church, are commonplace in Oxford, but differences rarely flare up in the open as in this dispute between the Church's best-known traditionalist seminary and St Cross, a graduate college that emerged from the university's radical reforms in 1965. The two have shared premises

since 1980, a 999-year lease giving St Cross control of the Pusey House site in St Giles, excluding its chapel, in return for £190,000 and the purchase of off-site accommodation for its clergy.

Relationships were initially cordial, but have deteriorated recently and reached an impasse at the beginning of the summer vacation. St Cross has told members of the Pusey chapter that its expansion programme includes plans to take over their library, which houses a 100,000-volume collection of patristic, theological and historical texts.

Fr Philip Ussell, the Pusey House principal, said that St Cross had broken a gentlemen's agreement made in a spirit of trust and goodwill. "It may well be that the site is too small for Pusey House and an expanding St Cross College. I would think that is unworkable under the original agreement." Pusey's governing body is considering seeking an injunction to stop St Cross moving

into the library if a meeting next month fails to resolve the dispute. Both sides have taken legal advice.

St Cross was set up to provide a niche for lecturers without college fellowships, while Pusey House has long been a focus for its theologically conservative dons. The house, known as the scourge of liberal theologians, was the main beneficiary of the will of Canon Garth Bennett, who committed suicide after attacking the then Archbishop of Canterbury, Robert Runcie, in the preface to Crockford's *Clerical Directory*.

Kenneth Eyles-Smith, bursar of St Cross, has said that resolution of the dispute would be jeopardised if common room "chat" became public. "There's a sorting out of the agreement going on. It's extremely complicated and involves quite a lot of detail."

Education Times, L&T section, page 6
Degree results, L&T section, pages 9-12

MPW Mander Portman Woodward



RETAKES

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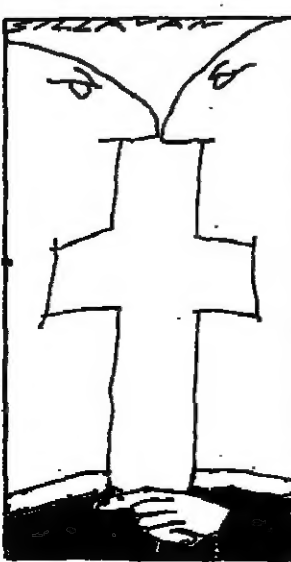
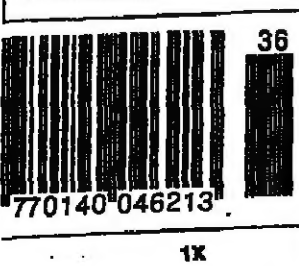
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Looking for a student bank account?



Channel crossing: Michael Grade chats with Lord Gordon Lennox, a BBC governor, at the Edinburgh TV festival yesterday

BBC staff fear quiet revolution

A REVOLUTION is taking place within the BBC but few inside the corporation can articulate its aims or forecast its outcome with certainty. The revolutionaries are quiet, but the subjects are growing tired of holding their breath.

Over the weekend BBC governors and senior management became the targets of unprecedented criticism from within the broadcasting establishment. For months there has been growing discontent at an apparent lack of leadership at the very top of the BBC, which has demoralised the

Melinda Wittstock examines some of the rumours of change whispered along the BBC's corridors of power

rank and file. John Birt, who succeeds Sir Michael Checkland next April as director-general, has not said a word about his vision of the BBC's future. Programme-makers know he wants to slash overheads in the bloated corporate centre, but they don't know whether that means 1,000 or 5,000 job losses. They do

know that he wants to move the BBC more upmarket to occupy the "higher ground" with distinctive output, but they do not know whether that means abandoning whole strands of programmes, such as soaps and quiz shows.

When Michael Grade rebuked BBC governors for their obsessive secrecy and

branded Mr Birt as "a trappist monk unable to speak in public", he struck a nerve with the entire industry. Friends of Mr Birt, himself a former editor of *World in Action* and director of programmes at LWT, say he wishes to be seen as a programme-maker. Sir Michael is the accountant, but Mr Birt's reputation is that of a zealous cost-cutter who threatens to destroy the very ethos of the BBC by embracing the free market.

Producer Choice, the controversial internal market reform which will force BBC

departments from studios to costumes to compete with commercial rivals on price and quality, was devised by Mr Birt. His critics fear that the reform threatens the existence of whole craft areas and will ultimately damage programme quality.

But there is even more fear about Mr Birt's perceived ruthlessness and penchant for centralised control in management. Many suspect he will oust those BBC executives who think differently soon after the start of his regime.

David Hatch, managing director of radio, is thought to be a target. Controllers of the radio networks are also understood to be fearful of their futures.

Jonathan Powell, controller of BBC1, is also under pressure. Yesterday he appeared to set out his position when he said: "We are on the edge of the most profound changes ever to affect broadcasting in this country. If the BBC is to be the guarantor of public service broadcasting, it must aspire to excellence, ambition and range, even if that means dropping a few points in the ratings."

Those perceived to be in the Birt camp and likely to be promoted include Tony Hall, director of news and current affairs, and Patricia Hodgson, a former BBC secretary who is likely to become head of policy with a place on the board of management.

Mr Birt, who is away on holiday, will now come under increasing pressure to make his views known, particularly after the BBC vowed that its governors would communicate with the corporation's audience in an open and accountable way.

But the BBC does not plan to publish its blueprint for the future until after David Melford, the heritage secretary, sets the terms of the debate about the renewal of the BBC's royal charter with a green paper next month. Shortly after that, in October, the BBC will finally unveil its strategy.

Governors' power, page 1

DIY television crosses the Atlantic

By MELINDA WITTSTOCK

TORONTO teenagers are pressing their faces up against the windows of CityTV's gothic downtown headquarters. Inside, cameras fleetingly include the outsiders through the smudged glass and "videographers", the one-person crews who roam the city filming, writing, presenting and editing their own reports, stray outside now and again to film the view from the pavement.

The irreverent Canadian citizens' channel uses its offices, corridors and boardroom as studios and shoots against a backdrop of everyday noise and clutter, taking every opportunity to expand on to the streets, parks, subways, bars and restaurants of the city.

It looks loose and some think it chaotic but it could soon be the new face of British TV. Moses Znaimer, CityTV's president and executive producer, delivered the Worldview lecture at the Edinburgh Television Festival yesterday, and next July hopes to join Thames Television to broadcast to London, if the partners win the new Channel 5 licence.

Mr Znaimer told the festival that British broadcasters were going to have to make way for a "new wave" of local programming watched by grow-

ing numbers of people who want to "live their lives to a different soundtrack".

He said: "What TV in Britain needs to do now is to be brought down to earth and rooted in the community. The viewers want television that tells them what happened to them today. They want to know about their neighbourhoods, their streets, their houses, their jobs. Amid a sea of mind-numbing international news and cultural sameness, there is a demand for a local voice."

Mr Znaimer hit at such Channel 5 critics as Melvyn Bragg, *The South Bank Show* presenter who said it would be a waste of money to invest in



Znaimer hopes to win new Channel 5 licence

Channel 5. "He said money would be better spent if given to people like him. But it doesn't matter how much money you give to Bragg. He won't provide anything different like we will, just more of what he's already doing at a higher cost."

CityTV, which shares equal first place in the Toronto ratings with 13 per cent of a 58-channel market, was a "distant warning signal for Britain", Mr Znaimer said. CityTV London, which will expand to include CityTV Manchester, CityTV Edinburgh and other cities in its localised network, will be highly commercially viable. "It will win hearts and make a lot of money," he said.

But it will not be a carbon copy of the Toronto station. "CityTV London and CityTV Birmingham will be as different from each other as their respective architecture, accents, churches and clubs. Their output will be as different or as similar as what is in the minds of the citizens in any given day," he said.

At CityTV the station becomes the show: the process of making television is "elevated and glamorised" for the viewers, not hidden away in an editing suite. CityTV, one of the most profitable stations in

the world which regularly beats 58 other channels including CTV (Canada's ITV) in the ratings battle, prides itself on its accessibility and "constant dialogue" with viewers. Last week unemployed people took over as weather forecasters on the 6pm CityPulse News. After a quick job interview with presenter Gord Martineau, a phone number then flashed up on screen for anyone wanting to hire the job-seeker.

"Whenever we drive down the street people shout out. 'Hey, it's CityTV.' But no one ever says, 'Hey it's the CBC,'" said videographer Dan Petkovsek. Toronto people constantly avail themselves of *Speakers' Corner*, donating \$1 to charity in exchange for 90 minutes of fame.

CityTV, which will export its formula to Thames' Euston Road studios next July if the Independent Television Commission awards it the licence, eschews almost every convention of broadcasting. There are no drawing room comedies, no period dramas, no hard-hitting documentaries such as *Death on the Rock*. News is strictly local first, world later. Yugoslavia may be blazing, but bungee jumping at the Canadian National Exhibition gets second billing on CityPulse news.

Vicar prays for cricket feud calm

By JENNY KNIGHT

BRITAIN'S first Pakistani vicar joined worshippers at Bradford Cathedral yesterday and prayed for divine intervention in the cricket ball dispute between the England and Pakistan national sides.

The Rev Geoffrey Peters, a keen cricket follower, said a silent prayer for an end to the Test match quarrel in which the England batsman Allan Lamb has alleged that Pakistani fast bowlers cheated. The accusations have marred the summer series and brought a denial and threats of legal action by Wasim Akram and Waqar Younis.

Mr Peters, aged 41, will be licensed this week and will give his first service on Sunday to his congregation at Manningham, Bradford. Yesterday he joined a 200-strong congregation for a service at the cathedral. With him were his wife Talat, 39, and daughters Sonia, 14, and

Dolly, 10. He said: "I wanted to start at the cathedral with my family to thank God for the opportunity to work here, and praying for the congregation and the people in the parish."

"Being a cricket lover, I also said a small prayer for a solution to the unfortunate crisis which has arisen on the field between England and Pakistan. It was sad to see the dispute arise. We have to live in harmony."

Mr Peters, who was named after a former Archbishop of Canterbury, Geoffrey Fisher, was brought up in the north-west frontier region of Pakistan. More than two-thirds of the population in his new parish are Asian, mostly Muslim.

● Ian Taylor, the former New Zealand cricket manager, entered the ball dispute yesterday when he warned his national side to look out for the infringement when Pakistan tour New Zealand in January. When Taylor returned with the New Zealand team from the 1990 Pakistan tour he said that Wasim Akram and Waqar Younis had scuffed up the ball to enhance late swing.

Degree results

Degree results from London, East Anglia, York, Strathclyde, Leeds, South Bank and Nottingham Polytechnic are published today.

L&T section, pages 9-12

Taylor's warning, page 13

School for 180 has 33 pupils

By MATTHEW D'ANCONA
EDUCATION
CORRESPONDENT

A PRIMARY school costing nearly £2 million is to open its doors to a mere 33 pupils when term begins next week, because of a miscalculation four years ago by council officials.

Adel primary school in Leeds was built at a cost of £1.8 million to accommodate 180 children in six classrooms but has attracted just a handful of pupils, with only two in its first-year class. Six staff will teach classes of eight children or fewer.

Fabian Hamilton, deputy education chairman of the Labour-controlled council, said: "Clearly in hindsight we have got the figures wrong. The calculations were done on the area's birthrate and the number of toddlers who lived locally."

Peter Gruen, the council's Conservative education spokesman, has called for an enquiry into the blunder.

Tories intend to sell forests, say rambles

By JOHN YOUNG

GOVERNMENT ministers are seeking to privatise the Forestry Commission despite assurances to the contrary, according to the *Ramblers' Association*. Alan Mattingly, the association's secretary, said yesterday that John Gummer, the agriculture minister, favoured privatisation. He urged his 90,000 members to write to the prime minister.

On May 11, Sir Hector Monro, under secretary for Scotland, told the Commons that the government had made it clear on a number of occasions that it had no intention of privatising the commission, and that remained the position. But Mr Mattingly said that ministers in other departments were planning to break that "unequivocal assurance" and that a recent letter from Mr Gummer to Ian Lang, the Scottish secretary, dissolved that he was keen "to raise money and get the forest estate out of the public sector".

Mr Gummer went on to talk about "abolishing the Forestry Commission in due course", Mr Mattingly claimed.

The association has strenuously opposed suggestions that the whole of the commission should be privatised. "We know that this will almost

certainly mean that public woods and forests, where today the public can roam at will, will be closed," he said.

A leading article in *Rambling Today*, the association's magazine, says that loss of access to commission land sold to private buyers is accelerating fast, despite measures intended to stop it. It estimates that since last October some 5,000 hectares have been sold, but by midsummer only one access agreement had been completed. Another 14 were still being discussed.

Pressure from the association and others led to the adoption of a procedure whereby local authorities are invited to make access agreements with the commission, which are then binding on future buyers. But few local authorities, hard pressed to keep within budgets, had taken up the procedures, the magazine says. Of 40 agreements offered to local authorities in Wales, interest had been expressed in only three.

The agriculture ministry said yesterday that it was not in a position to comment on the alleged contents of a leaked letter. The future of the Forestry Commission was a matter for the Scottish Office.

NEWS IN BRIEF

Fraud office is to focus on big fish

THE head of the Serious Fraud Office wants radical changes to the way complex fraud cases are prosecuted in order to end the embarrassment of long and costly trials that end in failure for the authorities. In an interview with *The Times*, George Staple, who became director of the SFO five months ago, said that he wanted to start reforms to streamline the system before the Royal Commission on Criminal Justice reported. His suggested reforms would, however, retain trial by jury.

The SFO plans to end its scattergun approach of laying pages of charges against a wide variety of defendants, some of whom may be peripheral. Mr Staple wants a formal system of plea-bargaining on the American model allowing potential defendants to co-operate with the prosecuting authorities in return for a lighter sentence. He also wants judges to oblige defendants to disclose the basis of their defence at an early stage. Self-regulators defeated, page 17

Leading article, page 9

Smoking rule changed

Doctors are to be given greater freedom to name smoking as the cause of death on death certificates (Alison Roberts writes). They believe that new rules to be announced by the British Medical Association today will help to highlight the link between smoking and fatal diseases. Doctors were previously deterred from certifying smoking as a cause of death because it could lead to an inquest and distress for relatives of the deceased. As a result of talks with the Home Office and the Office of Population, Censuses and Surveys, registrars of births and deaths will be told that they need no longer automatically inform a coroner in such cases. Dr Fleur Fisher, of the BMA, said the change would lead to more accurate statistics that would "focus the attention of the doctors, the public and the politicians on the real measured cost of smoking in terms of lives lost".

Soldiers' torture tale

AS Scotland Yard and authorities in Argentina investigate the alleged executions of Argentine soldiers by British paratroopers during the Falklands conflict, a number of Argentine war veterans yesterday accused their own officers of "worse treatment and continuous torture". Orlando Dominguez and Ramon Maidana told an enquiry in Argentina that they had seen their officers bury alive five soldiers. They claim they spent weeks without food and were continuously beaten. The investigations into alleged executions after the battle of Mount Longdon were triggered by witness accounts in the book *Excursion to Hell*, by Vincent Bramley, formerly a paratrooper.

Princess at church

The Princess of Wales was yesterday seen for the first time in public since allegations were published last week about intimate telephone calls when she, her husband and other members of the royal family attended the morning service at Craighall and heard a sermon on God's support in times of suffering. She returns home as planned today with her sons, leaving the Prince of Wales at Balmoral with the Queen and the Duke of Edinburgh for the rest of the week to enjoy their Highland holiday.

Boats plague dolphins

Jet-skiers and speedboat operators have been accused of tormenting northern Europe's biggest colony of rare bottlenose dolphins, in the Moray Firth, Scottish Natural Heritage, concerned at the behaviour of powerboat users, is to draw up a code of conduct aimed at protecting dolphins and porpoises. Linda Yost, of SNH, said there had been a number of incidents witnessed by conservationists. "They do appear to be intentional disturbances," she said. Police had been called after several incidents.

Prayers for jailed Briton

Church-goers from the home town of Michael Wainwright said prayers yesterday for the safe return of the globetrotter who, held in an Iraqi police cell, marks his 42nd birthday today. Mr Wainwright, born Ripponden, West Yorkshire, was arrested four months ago and accused of illegal entry after Iraqi officials allowed him to cross the border into their country. He was on his way to Australia on a cycling trip. Diplomats are hoping to win freedom for Mr Wainwright, who is being held in Baghdad. UN car attacked, page 7

Muslim call to arms

Dr Kalim Siddiqui, right, leader of the self-styled Muslim parliament, called yesterday for British volunteers to join Muslims in Bosnia in their fight against the Serbs, accusing the West of conspiring to maintain Serbian supremacy. "If the British and other European governments had put some teeth behind their words the massacre would have stopped," he told the "parliament" in central London.



Police car kills woman

A woman was killed when two policemen, driving to help a colleague deal with a violent suspect, were in collision with her car. Marian Fleet, 39, a mother of three, was coming out of a turning in Romsey, Hampshire, when her car was struck by the police vehicle on Saturday evening. Mrs Fleet, of Totton, was killed instantly. Police Constable John Smallwood, 32, the driver, and Special Constable Christopher Stagg were taken to hospital in Southampton suffering from shock and whiplash injuries.

Legal fees reform

The government is planning to allow lawyers to take on cases on a no-win, no-fee basis under a reform expected to be announced by the Lord Chancellor during the next two months (Richard Ford writes). Lord Mackay of Clashfern has decided that the scheme should operate initially in personal injury cases. His proposal will be put for consultation to the Lord Chief Justice, the Master of the Rolls, the Vice-Chancellor, the president of the Family division and the Bar Council and Law Society. It will then go before both Houses of Parliament. The government is also looking at extending the arrangements to lawyers involved in libel, bankruptcy and other areas.

Man defeats machine

Dr Marion Tinsley, the 65-year-old mathematician from Florida, gained a crushing victory in the 39th game of the world draughts match in London against the Canadian Chinook computer program (Raymond Keene writes). The computer, the challenger to Dr Tinsley's 38-year tenure of the world draughts title, had been ordered by its human minder, Dr Jonathan Schaeffer, of the University of Alberta, Canada, to play remorselessly for a win as it trailed by one in the 40-game contest. Dr Tinsley never made an error, however, and forced the machine to resign on the 34th move, giving him a two-game lead. Dr Tinsley leapt to his feet and shouted: "Three cheers for human beings." He said later he was game for a rematch against the computer.

Garden of England towns appeal for Whitehall aid grants

By TONY DAW

A REGION regarded as part of the Garden of England wants to be recognised as an economic blackspot. East Kent is seeking the kind of government grants given to Merseyside, the North East and Strathclyde.

A campaign to achieve assisted-area status for the region will be finalised at a meeting of councillors and industrialists on Friday. The aim is to convince the trade department of some surprising truths:

□ Only 15 of the present 99 assisted areas have higher unemployment than Thanet, the district incorporating the seaside towns of Margate, Ramsgate and Broadstairs.

□ Dover has had a 50 per cent rise in unemployment in

the past year and faces 9,000 job losses in the next four years, mostly related to the ending of EC customs controls and the completion of the Channel tunnel.

□ Economic surveys have forecast that by 2000 the region's unemployment will be 43,000.

□ Martin Hemmingsway, general manager of the East Kent Initiative, said: "It is an attractive area with a good quality of life but it will be doomed without substantial inward investment to create new jobs. It will be a real problem getting people to stop thinking of east Kent as part of the affluent South East and equally difficult getting people here to admit it, but something must be done to save the region."

The initiative is chaired by Sir Alastair Morton, chief executive of Eurotunnel. He released Mr Hemmingsway, Eurotunnel's planning director, to run the campaign, which is funded by industry and local authorities. Both men are worried that although the opening of the tunnel will create jobs down the line, in places such as Ashford and Maidstone, it will ensure that east Kent continues to be "bypassed".

Assisted area status would encourage government agencies to point foreign companies in east Kent's direction and would provide grants to help to build industrial estates and boost small firms.

Caroline Bull, Thanet's economic development officer, said: "We have a splendid new green-field business park next to a good airport, yet only one company has moved onto it. Several Japanese companies were interested, but they have all gone to the Medway towns, which form part of an enterprise zone attracting special grants."

The unemployment in Thanet is exacerbated by the "seaside town syndrome", a national issue being tackled by the Civic Trust regeneration campaign. The shortage of tourists has forced some hoteliers to take in the homeless on social security benefits.

Tina Richardson, chairman of the Margate and Cliftonville Hoteliers' Association, complained that high council rents had forced the closure of the aquarium and that the council had refused planning permission for the redevelopment of the lido. "The only amenity remaining around here is the beach and the council wanted to close the lido which takes people down to it. We have had to club together among ourselves to keep it running this summer."

Those outside the tourist industry are also suffering. Barrie Apperley, a redundant power station worker from Broadstairs, has spent four years trying to find a job. There were 170 applicants for the last post he sought. He did not get an interview.

The completion of the tunnel will lead to the loss of construction jobs and encourage the ferry companies to streamline their operations, while the single European market will reduce the need for customs officers and customs brokers, who prepare goods documentation.

Fred Marsh, a divisional director for Hammond in Dover, is one of 1,000 brokers likely to lose their jobs. "I've been in this business for 27 years and must keep doing it until midnight at the end of the year when suddenly it becomes unnecessary."

Mr Hemmingsway and his team have a month. Submissions for assisted area status must reach the trade department by the end of September.

Highland campaigns to protect the Minches

By KERRY GILL

A CAMPAIGN has been launched to designate the Minches a Specially Sensitive Environmental Area to try to reduce the risk of a disastrous oil spill in the sea passage between the Outer Hebrides and the west coast of Scotland.

The move follows fears over the growing number of large oil tankers shipping North Sea crude oil from the Sullom Voe terminal on Shetland through the Minch and the Little Minch. The area is bordered by one of the most environmentally sensitive coastlines in Europe. The Great Barrier Reef off Australia is the only area in the world to have received SSEA status.

Western Isles council and Highland regional council are to ask the transport department to have the straits declared an SSEA under international maritime law that would force ships of over 10,000 tonnes to use a pilot. The effect of the ruling, they argue, would make ships use the alternative deep water route to the west of the Outer Hebrides.

Hundreds of tankers take the shorter route through the Minches each year in spite of an International Maritime Organisation recommendation that they use the deep water route whenever possible. The councils, which have formed a working party to look into the issue, and conservationists believe that the risk to the environment is too great to allow tankers to sail at will through the straits.

An oil spill would spread quickly into the thousands of lochs and tiny inlets, destroying the marine environment and wildlife. A study commissioned by the government showed that within a 21-day period in September 1989, 17



out of 21 laden tankers travelled through the Minches, five of them in winds above force six.

Alex Macdonald, one of the working party members, said: "Forcing ships of over 10,000 tonnes to take a pilot aboard would cancel out the financial excuse for using the Minches. If a tanker ran aground or was involved in a collision it could devastate wildlife in the area. We are concerned for tourism, the fish farming industry and the delicate ecology of the area. Tourism is worth £350 million to the Highlands and Islands and even a 10 per cent reduction as the result of a spillage would be disastrous."

Almost two years ago the transport department issued a notice to mariners which said: "Masters are strongly urged to take full account of the recommendation when planning their passage through the area. They should avoid, wherever possible, passing through the narrow and environmentally sensitive waters of the Minches."

Mariners, however, have argued that they use the Minches to avoid the worst of the bad weather encountered to the west of the Outer Hebrides. Yet conservationists say that the route is too often used when the weather in the Atlantic is calm. Shell and BP have said that their ships were ordered to use the deep water route whenever possible.

Spread of weeds suggests a change is in the wind

CHANGES are taking place in the distribution and abundance of a number of British flowering plants which some scientists think may be indicators of climate change.

Although plants' lack of mobility, other than through seed dispersal, means that their responses to new temperature levels are likely to be much less rapid and less visible than those of insects, say, a number of species whose distribution is known to be temperature-related are quite definitely on the move. They range from weeds that are common in the south and are now suddenly reaching the north, to a spectacular orchid, hitherto one of Britain's rarest flowers, which is expanding dramatically.

Botanists at the Unit of Comparative Plant Ecology, based at Sheffield University and headed by Professor Philip Grime, are studying the likely responses to global warming of British wild flowers, and among their candidates for early and observable change are two weeds, prickly lettuce and Canadian fleabane.

"We have homed in on these two plants because they are very much affected by climate, are common in the south, and have sharp cut-off points going north in their distribution across the country," Professor Grime said.

John Hodgson, a scientist in the unit, has documented the spread of both plants into the Sheffield area and the Peak District of Derbyshire in the past three years. "There is currently a colony of Canadian fleabane beside the railway line at Grindleford, between

Michael McCarthy continues his series on global warming with a look at the effects on British wild flowers



Sheffield and Hathersage," Dr Hodgson said. "I couldn't see any plants there three years ago. Last year there were a dozen or so. This year there are hundreds."

Prickly lettuce, which a survey several years ago found to be similarly absent apart from one small colony, is now growing at eight colonies in Sheffield itself, Dr Hodgson said. "This is a plant from very much to the south of us, whose distribution is governed by

climate, and suddenly here it is," he said.

A more glamorous example of a plant on the move can be found in the lizard orchid, one of the largest British orchids, which can be up to 3ft tall, with striking, ribbon-like flowers. The plant is common on the Continent and is a familiar sight near French vineyards, but until recent years it has been one of Britain's rarest species, at one stage known at only three sites in the South East. Recently, however, it has started a remarkable spread: there are now nine known sites, including in Devon, Dorset and Somerset, and one group of 100 flowering plants has expanded to more than 3,000.

"It does look like climate might be responsible for the increase in numbers," said Peter Carey, from the Institute of Terrestrial Ecology, at Moulton Wood, Cambridgeshire. "The lizard orchid's seeds get caught up by the wind and can get carried for up to 60 miles. If the climate is warming up, seeds being blown over from the Channel might be able to establish themselves here."

Dr Carey is monitoring changes possibly linked to climate in another plant, the bearded fescue, which is an uncommon grass found mainly in Norfolk. Although its range has not increased, several populations have shown dramatic expansions in the past three years: one, at Holme next the Sea, has increased a hundredfold, to more than 10,000 plants. "It is possible this can be related to climate change," Dr Carey said.



Illegal immigrant Johan Egelstedt with Mr Baughan and Charlie and Jenny, two children he was to care for

Au pair deported for being a man

By LIN JENKINS

A SWEDISH teenager is to be deported today because immigration rules do not allow him to enter the country to work as an au pair.

Johan Egelstedt, 19, was interviewed and recruited by telephone to look after the four Baughan children, aged four to 11. But when he arrived at Heathrow airport last Monday he was detained, and immigration officials wanted him sent home immediately.

However, when his prospective employers, Ian and Sue Baughan, intervened, he was granted permission to stay for a week as a guest of the family. A further appeal to allow him to stay and practise his English has been turned down.

"He was perfect for the post," said Mrs Baughan at her Leicester home. She is about to begin a new job as an education adviser for the charity Christian Aid. Her husband, a management consultant who spends much time

travelling in Europe, added: "We feel very embarrassed by what has happened. We had no idea that an au pair could not be male. I can understand that some framework has to exist to create the category of au pair for immigration purposes, but to exclude young men who are perfectly capable of domestic duties and looking after children in an age when men's roles are supposed to be expanding in the home is iniquitous."

Johan said he was unaware that the law prevented him from working as an au pair in Britain. "I have a friend who went to France as a male au pair without any trouble. I do not see why I cannot do the same here." He said he feared he might not get a job when he returned, since he gave up his post as a hospital porter to become an au pair.

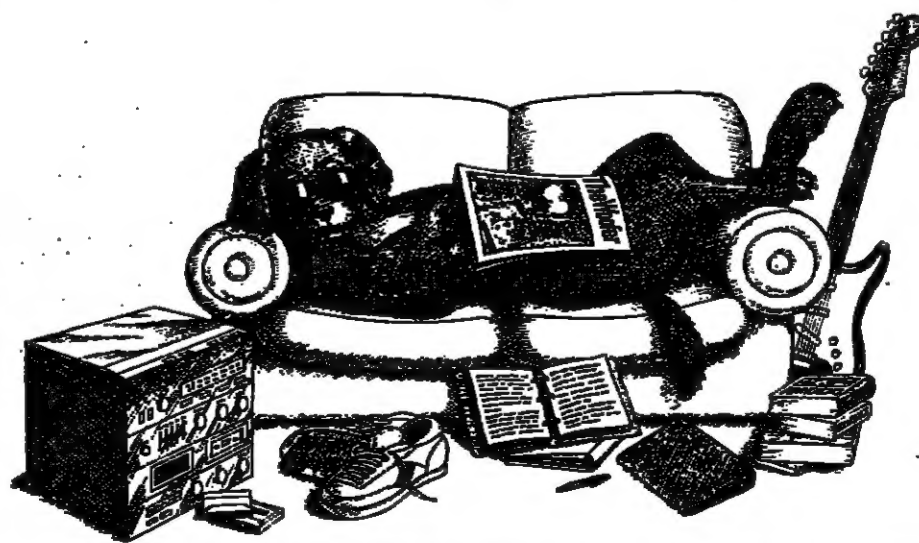
The Baughans had asked a former au pair to advertise the post for them in Sweden. She shortlisted three people, two of whom were female. "We all spoke to them, including the children,

and Johan emerged as the best candidate. We also decided once we had chosen him that a male au pair was probably a good idea and would provide a good role model for our three sons," Mr Baughan said. He believes, particularly in the light of modern attitudes to a man's role within the home, that the law needs to be changed to let a man work as an au pair.

The law at present allows people from Western European countries or Malta, Cyprus or Turkey to enter the country to work as an au pair for up to two years if they are female, aged 17 to 27, and without dependants. The law is not subject to the conditions of the Sex Discrimination Act of 1975, since it was enacted earlier.

The Equal Opportunities Commission and Spain's Youth Institute have petitioned for the law to be changed. However, rules for those entering Britain from EC countries will shortly be changed, under the provisions for free movement over border controls.

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Halving traffic accidents

Road blackspot redesign shows way to save lives

THE transformation of a street in an Essex council estate from an accident blackspot has given the government evidence that simple and cheap measures can save hundreds of lives every year.

Half-mile long Burnthouse Lane has become a showcase for "traffic calming" measures, which slow traffic so that pedestrians do not have to risk their lives dodging speeding cars and lorries. Scientists are preparing to tell ministers that inexpensive alterations to busy streets can reduce accident rates by as much as half.

At Burnthouse Lane, the reduction has been even more dramatic, underlining the need to make streets safer for pedestrians and cyclists, the most vulnerable groups of road users. In the five years up to 1987, there were 45 casualties in road accidents in the lane. In the three years since the road was redesigned, there have been nine.

This year so far, there has been none. Among children under 11, accidents have been cut from an average of three a year to none.

The £250,000 redevelopment of Burnthouse Lane can be contrasted with the estimate by the transport department that the cost to the nation of each road fatality is more than £600,000. Similar investment could cut Britain's average of 13 road deaths a day by four, while 40 of the 130 people seriously injured daily could escape

Kevin Eason reports on a traffic-calming experiment that has cut the toll of child deaths

unharmful, according to Tim Pharoah, a lecturer at South Bank Polytechnic, London. Burnthouse Lane was like thousands of roads that run through housing estates all over the country. Long, straight and wide, it was as inviting to motorists as the grandstand straight at Silverstone. Even though the speed limit was 30mph, county council engineers recorded one motorist driving at 68mph, while the overall average was 34mph.

With schools, shops and houses on either side of the road, Burnthouse Lane was also a busy crossing point for pedestrians, particularly children. The mix of speeding cars and pedestrians forced to sprint the 40ft across the road often proved deadly. Yet the redesign was relatively simple, according to engineers.

The road was reduced to 18ft in width by adding parking bays, which allow pedestrians a clearer view of oncoming traffic and give them a shorter distance to cross. Road humps have been added to slow traffic speeds to an average of 24mph but just 18mph at each hump. Traffic has also decreased by

12 per cent. Two cycle tracks, marked with white lines bordering red tarmac strips, have been added to separate cyclists from other road traffic.

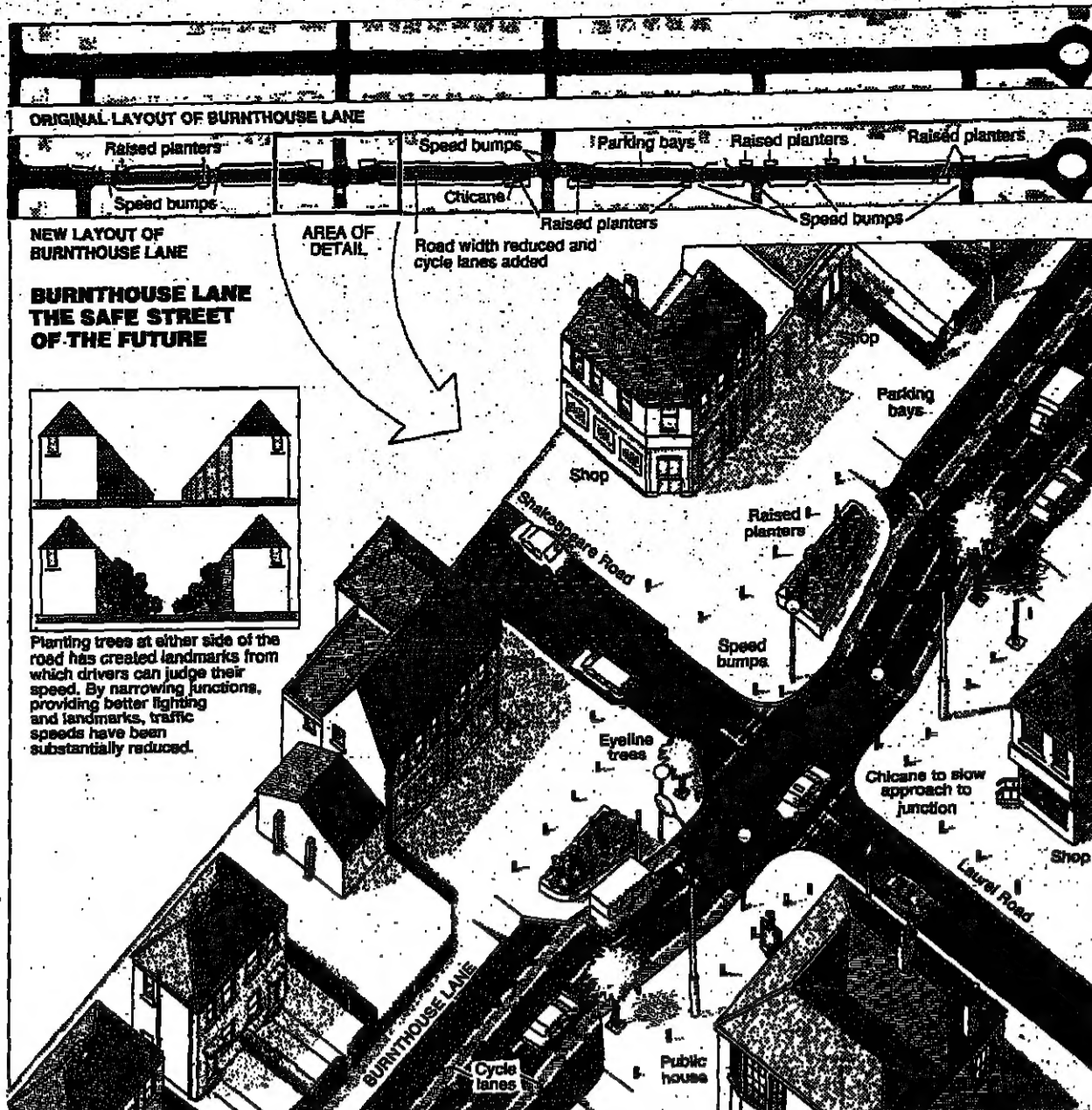
Junctions have been offset into a chicane formation, forcing vehicles to slow, and extra street lighting has improved night-time visibility.

Trees and large flower beds have been added at each junction to reduce the line of sight of motorists. Wide open roads encourage drivers to assume there are no obstructions and to drive faster. The trees provide a sense of distance and the flower beds give a clear indication of the location of the junction.

Reducing speeds was the key factor. Local authorities have been given the go-ahead by the government to impose 20mph speed limits. Imposing speed restrictions is easy, but forcing motorists to observe them is trickier.

Car drivers, cocooned by safety technology, often drive too quickly, particularly on open roads with few obstructions. Tim Hipwell, of the county council's accident investigation unit, said the equation was simple: if cars and lorries travelled more slowly, they were more likely to be able to stop in an emergency.

Slower speeds also mean a better chance of survival for pedestrians. At 20mph a pedestrian could escape death or serious injury, but at 30mph half of pedestrians are killed, and at 40mph the chances of living to tell the tale are negligible.



"Burnthouse Lane showed a clear pattern," Mr Hipwell said. "Pedestrians and cyclists were in constant danger while traffic was travelling too quickly."

In spite of the success of the experiment, the effectiveness of traffic calming will, in government eyes, not only involve cuts in casualties but also results with cost. The government increased the budget for traffic-calming

schemes this year to £42 million, which, it estimated, could save 170 lives and prevent 2,200 serious injuries a year.

Mr Pharoah claims that if the government spent £600 million a year — about 40 per cent of the current trunk road budget — for a decade, the saving for the nation in deaths, bereavement, suffering, injury and damage could be worth £2 billion annually.

'Play-bys' urged for motorways

Drivers and their families on long journeys should be able to stop at motorway "play-bys" that offer picnic areas, light exercise equipment and landscaped walking areas, according to the National Playing Fields Association.

Clyde Brandreth, MP for Chester and the association chairman, said that the areas would help to prevent accidents caused by people losing concentration or falling asleep at the wheel through tiredness, or because of distraction from restless passengers.

"We want to see much more than just a string of motorway shopping malls and petrol stations," Mr Brandreth said. "This is an opportunity to provide road users with facilities which will make travelling on main roads a safer, happier and healthier experience."

Circus protest

The actress and wildlife campaigner Virginia McKenna joined a 24-hour protest and candlelit vigil outside the Superdome Circus on Blackpool Pleasure Beach organised by the International Animal Welfare Alliance.

Cold shoulder

A woman aged 84 was left in a broken down car on the hard shoulder of the M5 for five hours after her husband went for help and forgot about her. Tom Brown was traced by police who rang his home in Tewkesbury, Gloucestershire.

Murder charge

A 23-year-old unemployed chef will appear in court today charged with the murder of Darren Corbett, 21, who was found stabbed at a house in Abernethy, Dyfed, on Friday.

Stilt pair home

Stuart Paton and Simon Stephenson, from Lymington, Hampshire, yesterday completed an eight-week charity walk on stilts from Land's End to John o' Groats.

Bond winners

Winners in the weekly premium bond draw are £100,000, No 135W 967006, winner lives in Poole (holding £1,500); £50,000, 23BF 882830, Blackburn (£1,000); £25,000, 24AW 250608, Mermon, London (£10,000).

TUC abandons class war and edges towards the Tories

By NICHOLAS WOOD, POLITICAL CORRESPONDENT

UNION leaders will make a further tentative move away from Labour and towards the Conservatives at the TUC conference in Blackpool next week.

According to TUC sources, the trade union hierarchy recognises it has reached a "turning point" in its relations with the political parties and employers.

"There will be some stretch in the link with Labour. We don't envisage it being a link that breaks, but clearly there is change taking place. We oper-

ate on a much wider canvas than as a supporters' club within the Labour party," one senior official said.

The TUC's decision to invite Howard Davies, the new director-general of the Confederation of British Industry, to address the conference is one sign of readiness to abandon the class war and adopt a less partisan stance.

It has not yet summoned up the nerve to offer a platform to Gillian Shepherd, the employment secretary, but the possibility is not being ruled out. TUC sources noted approvingly that Mrs Shepherd had declared the government's war on the unions to be over, but were less impressed with the "nasty bill" on employment law she had inherited from Michael Howard, her predecessor.

Asked if Mrs Shepherd would be asked to follow in Mr Davies's footsteps, one insider said: "It would depend on how the relationship between the TUC and the government develops. It's difficult to give an answer against the background of a hostile bill coming to the Commons aimed at crippling the unions' financial position."

The 124th Trades Union Congress takes place with affiliated membership standing at 7.5 million, a far cry from the 12 million of 1980. It is still the biggest voluntary organisation in the country and claims it is learning to move with the times. The days when union leaders would boast of strikes and battles

with managers intent on shaking up the workplace seem to be over. "We take pride in the fact that strikes are low and that you don't get the kind of stories you did ten years ago about resistance to this and that," an insider said.

The olive branch being hesitantly offered to the Tories after their fourth successive election victory is mirrored by a shift away from Labour. TUC sources said they wanted to establish an identity "more clearly distinguished" from Labour and pointed out privately that only about 50 per cent of union members voted Labour at the election.

John Smith, the new Labour leader, will attend the TUC dinner in Blackpool this week, but he will not speak from the rostrum.

Although the Winter Gardens will echo to ritual denunciations of the government, particularly on employment law and training, many trade union bosses will privately be working to a different agenda. They want the TUC to make trade unionism respectable again and find new allies.

Hints of this new approach surface in some of the conference resolutions. The Civil and Public Services Association calls for a "genuine partnership" with industry and invites the government to join in. The Society of Telecom Executives warns delegates that if members' interests are better served, "we will need to broaden our base of support among all areas of the community".



Retiring but not shy: Ken Gill, the "trade unionist's trade unionist" will work on

Communist die-hard steps down

By TIM JONES

LONG after Mikhail Gorbachev and Boris Yeltsin have torn up their Communist party cards, Ken Gill, cartoonist, fixer, one-time president of the TUC and until yesterday general secretary of the Manufacturing, Science and Finance Union is still an adherent of the discredited philosophy.

After 30 years as a full-time official, he has retired to be replaced as general secretary of Britain's fifth largest union by Roger Lyons.

When Mr Gill began work, being a Communist was a badge of honour for thousands of trade union activists.

But the predicted revolution never came and now, in a sea of "moderates", to be centre left is daring enough.

Once identified with the so-called Stalinist "rankies", Mr Gill, who did not support Mr Lyons in his election, had been a life-long member of the Communist Party of Great Britain until he was expelled because he disagreed with the switch from a Moscow-inspired line to support for Eurocommunism.

Quietly spoken and humorous, he was once regarded as a public enemy by the secret service, who bugged his house. They failed to find proof of an imminent invasion by the Red

Army and Gill exposed their activities on a television programme. Throughout his career, Mr Gill never allowed his personal politics to interfere with his task of defending the interests of his members and helping to better their conditions.

Among his peers on the General Council of the TUC, he was known as the "trade unionist's trade unionist" and used the platform to condemn Tory and Labour party policies. From today, Mr Gill will devote his time to painting, helping the unemployed and aiding the *Morning Star*, once widely sold in the former Soviet Union.

Free safe offenders, say jail reformers

By RICHARD FORD HOME CORRESPONDENT

HUNDREDS of non-violent inmates who are in the last months of their sentences should be released from jail early to reduce the number of prisoners being held in police cells, according to a report published today.

The report, from the Prison Reform Trust, also calls on Kenneth Clarke, the home secretary, to give prisoners held in police cells the same safeguards as those held in jail. The report proposes bringing police cells within the framework of prison rules that control, among other things, entitlement to daily exercise of at least an hour.

Stephen Shaw, of the trust, says that a system of regular inspections and clear guidelines about prisoners' rights and expectations is needed because the use of police and court cells to relieve pressure on prisons has become a feature of the penal regime.

The trust's report says that the average number of prisoners held in police cells has risen from 47 in 1982 to 1,088 last year, the majority being unconvicted. The report estimates that the cost will be more than £100 million this year, or almost 10 per cent of the prison service's annual budget. It says that the average cost of keeping a prisoner in a police cell is more than £1,500 a week, compared with the prison equivalent of £325.

While acknowledging that some police stations offer better regimes and a better quality of food, the report adds: "Police cells were not designed for long-term occupancy and few of them have integral sanitation. Few police stations have sufficiently secure facilities to allow exercise and association to take place."

Mr Clarke said yesterday that the number of prisoners held in police cells had fallen from a peak of 1,882 at the end of March to 932 at the end of last week. He added that during the next few months places at recently opened jails would increase total capacity by 1,600. During the next two years, an additional 1,800 places would be available.

The Home Office faces many difficulties in trying to reduce the number of prisoners held in police cells. The riots at Strangeways prison in Manchester caused the closure of seven of the jail's eight wings. A programme of installing integral sanitation in cells at other prisons has meant the closure of wings. The main difficulty facing ministers is that in spite of encouraging greater use by courts of non-custodial sentences, the number of people in prison is expected to rise by 11,500 by the year 2000.

Scots sell impounded cattle to Germans

By RAY CLANCY

GERMAN breeders are buying Scottish Galloway cattle and then paying the farmers to look after them until the export restrictions due to bovine spongiform encephalopathy are lifted.

A group of 31 breeders are visiting farms in Scotland with a view to buying. Agreements are being negotiated in which the farmer is paid up to £400 a head of cattle a year by the German owner.

The Germans prefer the Galloway, one of the oldest native breeds in Britain, because it produces superior beef to native German cattle and because it is regarded as an ecological animal. The hardy Galloway grazes on hillsides and does not need to be brought inside during the winter months.

"We see the Galloway as an environmentally friendly breed. Although there are Galloway herds in Germany, there are not enough breeding cows, as demand is very high. It is also cheaper to buy in Scotland," said Ole Grubbe, leader of the group.

There is no indication when restrictions will end, but breeders, both in Britain and Germany, expect some relaxation within two years.

Mary Howie, who has been breeding Galloways on her farm in the Pentlands hills since 1962, sold over 100 cattle to Germany before the ban was introduced. She said: "They have always had a soft spot for the Galloway. Part of the attraction is to do with the breed being very fashionable, but farmers also tell me that they prefer the Galloway taste."

Corby asks town's voters to show their mettle

THE people of Corby, Northamptonshire — "The Rose of the Shires" according to the county council — are to vote tomorrow to decide if their parliamentary constituency would by any other name smell as sweet.

William Powell, the Conservative MP, (majority 342) has asked the Boundary Commission for England to consider changing the name of his seat to reflect its wide geographic area, which was first settled by the Danes, who named it Corbei after their Viking chieftain. Corby was made a centre of local administration by King Edgar in the tenth century, but remained a sleepy village until the development of its iron ore industry in the 1930s.

Although 60 per cent of voters live in the former steel-making town, the seat covers 275 square miles of east Northamptonshire, and takes in such areas as Rockingham

David Young finds a council so angered by an MP's plan to rename his seat that it has called a referendum

Castle, where cavaliers fought roundheads over previous parliamentary disputes, and Fotheringhay, where Mary Queen of Scots lost her head over a constitutional issue.

The constituency was created for the 1983 general election, when it was hived off from Kettering, and Mr Powell has been its MP since then. A Boundary Commission has never before been asked to change the name of an existing constituency, and if it accepts Mr Powell's argument that the name does not reflect the true nature of the constituency, it will call a public enquiry in time for any name change to be introduced at the next general election.

However, his suggestion has so irritated the Labour-controlled district council that it has called the referendum. Polling stations used at the last general election are to be opened again, and the ballot, which will cost £15,000, will be conducted by the same council staff who officiated at the election.

Kevin Glendinning, the leader of the council, said: "This is not a political issue. The constituency was named Corby when Mr Powell sought the nomination in the first place, but it seems he is now ashamed of the name. It seems he wants to be known as the MP for some rustic community. Sixty per cent of voters live in Corby, and most of the others either work in

Corby or draw much of their livelihood from the town."

Mr Powell has suggested that the constituency could be renamed East Northamptonshire or Rockingham Forest, after the ancient royal hunting forest which surrounded the area and which is now being rejuvenated.

Mr Powell will be on holiday when the referendum takes place. In any case he does not have a vote, because he lives across the border in Cambridgeshire.

Glenn Waltham, his agent, said: "The constituency was named by the Boundary Commission, but it covers a massive area and many people have no connection at all with Corby. There has been a lot of misunderstanding about this, with some people thinking that the name of Corby will disappear and even the football team will have to change its name."

However, rather like the

referendum in France in two weeks' time, the Corby vote has attracted international interest.

John Roach, of Wlewarra Electricity, in Wollongong, New South Wales, said: "When Wollongong was down and out in 1985, facing massive lay-offs in the local steel and coal industry, we turned to Corby for advice and encouragement. Corby to us is synonymous with courage, determination and indomitable spirit. To suggest that it be altered or deleted on some whim is senseless."

Harry Kinloch, a 79-year-old retired steelworker who moved to Corby in 1934 with hundreds of fellow Scots, when Stewarts and Lloyds started making iron and steel there, said: "I will be voting against a change. I've always been proud to say I'm from Corby, and Mr Powell should be proud to say he is MP for Corby."

Handwritten text in Arabic script: "مكتبة جامعة القاهرة"

Planning shambles blamed for deaths

Charity pins Somalia aid 'shame' on UN

By DAVID WATTS, DIPLOMATIC CORRESPONDENT

THE United Nations "shameful" handling of aid for Somalia has cost thousands of lives, according to Save the Children. Nicholas Hinton, the charity's director, says the response has been piecemeal and haphazard.

"The UN, in terms of its life after the Cold war, is a shambles. What is lacking is any co-ordinated planning, any effort to address the problems in any particular area of the world," he told a news conference in London at the weekend.

"If you look at Somalia what you see is an ill-equipped, ill-informed and un-coordinated response," he said. He had described the shortcomings of the UN effort in a letter to Boutros Boutros Ghali, the secretary-general. Warring the head of the world body that Somalia was a test case for its post-Cold war reputation, he told Dr Boutros Ghali that there were many similarities between Somalia today and the situation in Ethiopia in 1984. He called on the secretary-general to visit Somalia as soon as possible to galvanise the relief effort there in the way that his predecessor, Javier Pérez de Cuellar, had done for Ethiopia.

"Save the Children's view is that your presence, as secretary-general, in the country would lend authority to the various UN agencies working

in Somalia and provide the essential leadership that is so desperately lacking at this time," he said.

Mr Hinton recommended that a single agency within the UN be given the clear-cut authority and responsibility for both co-ordination and operational matters in providing humanitarian aid during emergencies. There must be closer liaison between those responsible for political intervention and those responsible for humanitarian intervention, while the issue of intervention in a sovereign state to meet humanitarian needs must be clarified.

Thousands of people are dying in Somalia each week and Mr Hinton said he feared more would die in other trouble spots around the world "if the UN does not put its house in order now." Mozambique, which is also ravaged by drought and civil war, could become "another Somalia" when the present drought begins to bite. "The situation in Somalia or Mozambique will be repeated time and time again unless the UN and its major donors around the world get their act together," he told the news conference.

Mike Aaronson, the charity's overseas director who recently returned from Somalia, said there was "a shameful degree of infighting between UN agencies which pursue their own interests." He also accused the UN of failing to co-ordinate relief plans. "They (the plans) remain on the level of generalities and pious hopes while giving little idea of how they can be implemented," Mr Aaronson said.

Last night, the most powerful clan in Somalia issued a warning that it opposes the UN plan to send more troops to protect food deliveries for the more than one million Somalis who are starving. Aid workers are concerned that without support from General Muhammad Farrah Aidid's

United Somali Congress, the arrival of the troops will spark new fighting.

These dangers were underscored on Friday when two unarmed UN military observers were shot and wounded, one seriously, near Mogadishu's port. Gunmen supported by three tanks attacked the port, stealing 50 trucks, tons of food and 199 barrels of fuel as the United States began its airlift of food to the Somali interior with flights from Kenya to Belet Huen.

"I consider this open aggression and provocation against the UN," Mohamed Sahnoun, the UN special envoy to Somalia, said.

The first 500 UN troops, drawn from Pakistan, are not expected for another two weeks and will be confined to Mogadishu. "We believe the 500 are enough," Abdulkareem Ali Ahmed, secretary-general of the United Somali Congress, said. "Let us see if that works before we talk about larger numbers."



Alpine retreat: a ranger at Italy's Lorenzago di Cadore resort kisses the Pope's hand

Pope fit and ready to resume travels

The Pope will visit the United States, Uganda, Spain and the Baltic countries next year, a Vatican spokesman said. The Pope, 72, who is resting in the northern Italian mountains after an operation last month to remove a benign tumour from his intestine, is already scheduled to visit the Dominican Republic in October this year. Since the operation, his gruelling overseas schedule has been scaled down and other Caribbean trips in October, to Mexico, Nicaragua and Jamaica, have been cancelled.

No date has been set for Uganda, which will be the Polish-born Pope's ninth visit to Africa. He will travel to Spain in June, the United States in August and Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania in September, his first trip to the former Soviet Union. The spokesman said the Pope had recovered completely.

The Uganda government has put up its diplomatic mission in New York as a guarantee

for bail of £500,000 granted by a court in Florida to President Yoweri Museveni's personal secretary, Innocent Bisingwa-Mbugu, who faces charges of arms trafficking.

King Hussein of Jordan has left a clinic in Minnesota saying that he was in excellent shape after surgery in which one of his kidneys was removed.

Princess Nanda-Devi Norodom, 25, a granddaughter of Prince Norodom Sihanouk, Cambodia's head of state, married Jean-Marie Cambacres, 43, a member of France's National Assembly, at Nîmes cathedral in France.

Abdoulaye Wade, the Senegalese opposition leader, has confirmed that he will run against President Abdou Diouf in next year's presidential elections.

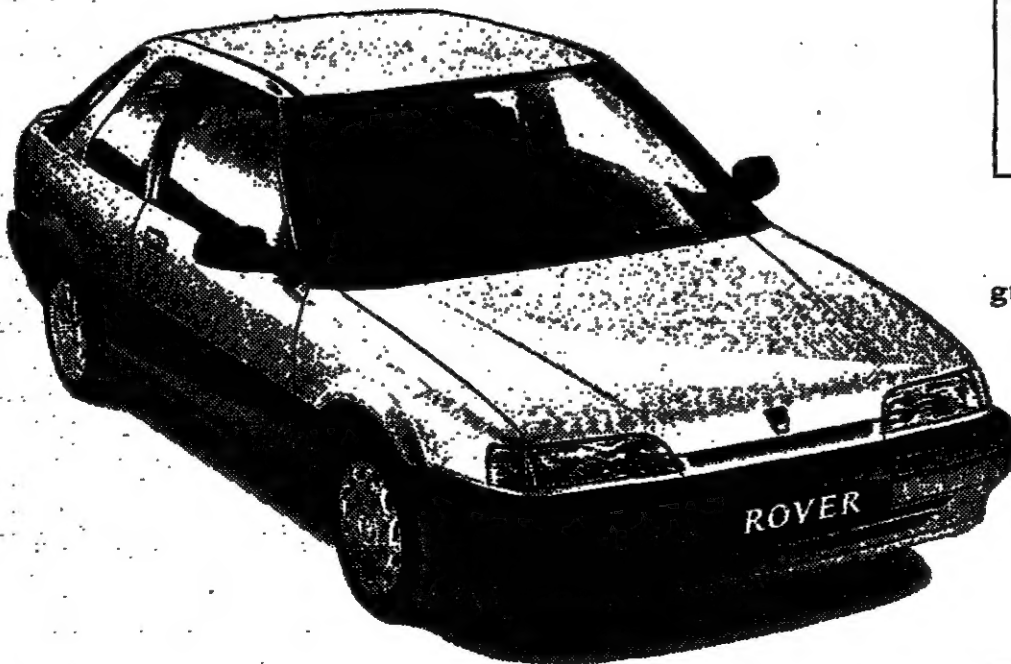
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Leaders find rich pickings among misery of camps

Sam Kiley visits Somali refugees near Belet Huen and finds corruption amid starvation, tribalism and despair

Two orphan toddlers, their eyes clouded with dust bulging out of the "monkey face" of the starving, sat in a tent of twigs and brown paper as their neighbours chuckled sympathetically around but offered no help.

Clouds of choking dust fogged the Adele camp on the outskirts of Belet Huen while elders explained that although they wanted to take care of Habibi Elme, 5, and his sister Ota, 3, they had no food for their own children, who were also severely malnourished.

"We don't do anything because we are so busy trying to survive with our own children," said Aden Hussein, one of the elders of this community of the Gal Je'l clan.

Too exhausted to be able to speak above a breathy murmur, Habibi could say only that his father had died in the tent the previous night and his mother before then. "No family," he said, so near death to be beyond self pity.

If the authorities in Belet Huen were more interested in saving the lives of starving children rather than in lining their own pockets with the proceeds of elaborate confidence tricks and protection rackets, the two toddlers would have some chance of survival.

As it is, they will probably have died before the Save the Children Fund begins a supplementary feeding programme in Adele today.

The fund, which operates feeding centres elsewhere in the city and its surroundings, has been trying to set up a similar system to feed the most severely malnourished children.

But the governor of Belet Huen imposed on the people of Adele "elders" who were not from their community or clan and for six weeks he insisted that children in the camp should not eat with neighbouring Bantu people but should have a feeding centre of their own.

"They clearly thought that there would be something in the building and administration of the centre for them. But we don't work that way. Adele is just a typical example

of the mafia system of administration here. The authorities will watch people die rather than pass up the chance of a fast buck," said Joanna Robinson, a New Zealand nurse with the fund.

Fiona O'Riley, an Irish nurse with the same agency, said that women were beaten out of the Bantu camp with sticks by the elders. "They said that they would rather see our children starve than feed alongside these smelly Bantu," Miss O'Riley said.

"We finally managed to get a feeding centre agreed without any graft. One of our Somali volunteers organized it, but I've no idea how," Miss Robinson said.

But the delay has cost Adele dear. Hussein, a genuine elder, said that up to four children had died in the camp every day, although food supplies arrive daily on the Red Cross planes.

Belet Huen, unlike most other cities in southern Somalia, has not seen any significant fighting since Mohammed Siad Barre, the former president, was driven out in January last year. Food has been distributed since March 23 this year, with the occasional interruption because of looting. But the exploitation of the famine by local politicians is typical of Somalia.

In Belet Huen, with a population of 150,000, the governor selects which contractors will get the trucking deals from the agencies, who will build their compounds, who will guard them, and who will drive the cars he selects to carry them about. The prices are fixed and at the point of a gun, there is little room for negotiation.

The only real hope for a solution to this sort of extortion in the long run lies in the re-establishment of the traditional authorities, the *ugus* (clan kings). The politicians are just on the make and they also are unable to control banditry. Some of the *ugus* have real respect and authority. Let's hope that they come back or more children will die in places like Adele," said Pascal Maniche, of the International Committee of the Red Cross.

Persecution of Muslims destroys Tito's global legacy



Tito gave Yugoslavia a prominent role

WHEN Milan Panic, prime minister of what was Yugoslavia, arrived home from the London peace conference he was asked about his country's representation at the summit of non-aligned nations opening in Jakarta tomorrow. "What's that?" asked the nominal leader of the country that gave birth to the movement. "Non-alignment no longer exists. What Yugoslavia should seek is alignment with Europe."

Despite the gibes of Mr Panic's response Yugoslavia's legacy of non-aligned leadership from the Tito era will not so easily be sloughed off. When the meeting of 102 of the world's less well endowed nations begins in Jakarta it

As 102 non-aligned nations meet in Jakarta, Muslim nations want to oust the rump Yugoslavia from the movement, David Watts writes

seems likely to continue an unseemly wrangle over whether the rump Yugoslavia should be allowed to participate at all, just four years after Belgrade hosted a gathering which helped patch up the relationship between Tehran and Baghdad after eight years of war.

Last night foreign ministers of the movement agreed to defer a decision on whether Yugoslavia should remain a

member until after the UN has made a similar decision at the General Assembly next month but the affair seems certain to overshadow what will already be a difficult meeting at which the host nation remains accused of the savage killing of civilians in East Timor.

Some of the same Muslim nations that applauded Yugoslavia's contribution at the last summit now believe that the

Tito legacy has been squandered and destroyed in the persecution and murder of Muslims in the former Yugoslav state. African nations, including Zimbabwe, have come to the defence of Yugoslavia against a coalition of Senegal, Saudi Arabia, Iran and Malaysia which have been seeking Belgrade's expulsion from the movement.

Prince Saud al-Faisal, the Saudi foreign minister, said his government did not recognise Yugoslavia, nor its successors, while Iran condemned atrocities against ethnic minorities in Bosnia-Herzegovina. A compromise, which was first proposed by Major General Ike Nwachukwu, the Nigerian foreign

minister, and announced last night, came after nearly two days of debate which had threatened to cause an irreparable rift among delegates who have already lost one of their number — from Argentina — in recent months.

Belgrade has agreed to forgo the tradition that the current chairman of the movement hosts the opening ceremonies of the new gathering. Without Mr Panic on hand to represent the country, it is left to Vladislav Jovanovic, the hapless federal foreign minister, to oversee the humiliating liquidation of one of Yugoslavia's more worthwhile contributions to modern history.

What may have been the

last, worthwhile non-aligned summit four years ago was held once more in the Yugoslav capital for a depressingly familiar reason — two of its members, Iran and Iraq, were at war and there was therefore no consensus agreement on the holding of the summit as planned in Baghdad. Perhaps the rump Yugoslavia is, in reality, merely showing the way again in helping to accelerate what appears to be the inevitable demise of the non-aligned movement.

Apart from the end of the global political arm-wrestling between East and West, the same factors which have now brought ruin on the former Yugoslav state — lack of

respect for human rights, political plurality and freedom of the media — have gradually destroyed most of the non-aligned movement's credibility and helped accentuate the reality that it no longer has a *raison d'être*.

With the world seemingly disintegrating into hundreds of non-aligned ethnic and sub-national units of one sort or another there seems little scope for the movement beyond some sort of loose coalition of economic interests. Even such stalwarts as Cuba and Libya do not inspire the world's left in the way they once did and both are falling over themselves to do business with the superpowers they so recently reviled.

London accord fails to halt gunmen

Families bear brunt of Sarajevo attacks

FROM ROBERT SEELY IN SARAJEVO

THE latest Sarajevo mortar attack yesterday was horrific evidence that the London peace terms are not being observed. But it was hardly a surprise to residents like Munira Abadzic.

The previous evening Sarajevo was already battered with incoming artillery shells and anti-aircraft cannon. In her family house in Sarajevo's old town, Mrs Abadzic brought out an oil lamp at sunset and pulled the shutters down. She has had no electricity for two weeks. Even if she had, she could not use it after dark. There is a blackout to prevent Serb gunmen targeting the area. The nightly routine changes little for her or her two daughters. They apologise for having no windows, they

were blown out by artillery which destroyed the neighbouring houses.

Mrs Abadzic chain-smokes and brings out a bottle of sticky liquor which she offers to her daughters. The old and middle aged have adapted less well than the young to this ethnic war.

She has good reason to worry. Her husband is a colonel in Bosnia's defence force and one of her daughters works with him as a secretary. An uncle was killed by a sniper as he sat in his flat. A cousin was also killed and two others wounded in the fighting.

The shells fall intermittently on the city: the echoes around the hills magnify the sound and make them seem nearer than they are. But only the

loudest and most frightening bangs now elicit a response from the family.

After one evening here, I feel like a sitting duck for Serb gunmen. The Abadzics have been doing this every night for five months. "It's not so much the snipers I'm afraid of as the grenades. If you are shot at by a sniper then either you die or you survive. But with grenades you can lose an arm or a leg, or both," said Mrs Abadzic.

Her daughter, Amra, a dark haired 26-year-old trainee lawyer, said: "At the beginning of the war we were frightened by light weapons. When the mortar shelling started we were scared by them, but no longer by the snipers. After one month they started sending the big grenades, the ones that destroy houses. Now I'm only afraid of them."

They wait until 10pm to walk across the road to the shelter. Snipers are not a problem here although they are equipped with infra-red sights it is difficult for them to hit a target from a range of more than a mile. In the dark shelter people talk, gossip, commiserate and sleep.

Stress, in some way, gets to them all. Elma, 18, the youngest of Mrs Abadzic's daughters, said: "I used to sit at home and cry. After three months I woke one day and just forgot about the war. Mentally, I had had enough of the grenades, blood and killing."

Her sister Amra added: "I knew a person who stayed in the shelter every day for two months. She went out to buy something and was killed by a grenade. It's all a matter of luck."

As they talked the bombs continued to pound the centre of the town. Elma, speaking in faultless English, continued: "I think of my Serb friends, especially one who was at school with me and who is now fighting against the city. I wonder if he thinks the shells he fires might kill me. I don't know if he wants to kill me, and I could kill him for all the people the children, the elderly, for the people who have no legs, for my friends who are no longer alive."

One of the first victims of the war was her first boyfriend, killed on April 23. He was fighting with Elma's father's unit. "Maybe my Serb friend killed my boyfriend. It is very hard for me to think about this yet I have been trying to do so for five months."

"Would you like to come to Sarajevo after the war to see what has survived? To see who has survived? To see if I have survived?"

Troop doubts, page 1



Labour of love: a Bosnian boy begins the task of clearing debris from mortar bombs outside his house on a Sarajevo street at the weekend

Belgium shies at Berlaymont bill

FROM TOM WALKER IN BRUSSELS

SENIOR Belgian government sources have accused the European Commission of grossly exaggerating the danger to its employees of asbestos in its former home, the notorious Berlaymont, and forcing upon the state an unnecessary £500-million relocation programme it cannot afford.

The Berlaymont, a steel and glass star-shaped monolith built in 1968 and which became a symbol of the EC, was evacuated last summer after persistent complaints to the Belgian government that the asbestos-lined services ducts in the building were a health hazard.

Belgium is now saddled with an annual rental bill of £26 million for the next nine years for the relocation of the 3,000 Eurocrats, and a further bill to refurbish the building that could cost anything up to £258 million. Surveyors have called it the biggest letting contract in Belgian history.

But after a change of government in December, a tide of protest has grown at the deal foisted upon the state by Jacques Delors, the Commis-

sion president. Wilfried Martens, the then prime minister of Belgium, had a cosy relationship with M Delors and was desperate to keep the EC on good terms with Belgium at almost any cost.

His successor, Jean-Luc Dehaene, known as "the bulldozer" in political circles, ants to get Belgium's huge debt problems sorted out. The country has a public debt of £115 billion, currently the highest in Europe relative to GNP: if it wants to stand any chance of meeting the criteria for monetary union, and a single European currency, it can ill afford to fork out for the lavish office needs of Eurocrats.

"It's a political affair and the Commission has profited from the feebleness of some of our ministers," said a senior official in the Régie des Bâtiments, the administration for state-owned buildings. "There was never anything wrong with the Berlaymont. We checked it three times a year and not once did we find a dangerous concentration of asbestos."

Gaidar pulls plug on state resource flow to factories

FROM MARY DEJEVSKY IN MOSCOW

YEGOR Gaidar, Russia's acting prime minister, signed a document at the weekend abolishing the system of central distribution which Russia inherited from the Soviet Union. From the beginning of next year factories in Russia will be responsible for finding and buying their own materials and resources without help from the Gosplan (state supply) distribution organisation. It is not clear what will become of Gosplan and its employees.

The document was one of several signed by Mr Gaidar that in effect changes the state from distributor to customer. In future, according to the Interfax news agency, the state "will place orders for goods and services through tenders and competitions".

The elimination of central distribution is one of a series of sensitive measures enacted by Mr Gaidar in these last days of the Russian summer holiday, a time when the opposition, in common with very many Russians, appears to be taking a rest from politics. Another of the resolutions he signed provides for the estab-

lishment of full customs controls on all borders between Russia and other former Soviet republics that have not signed a customs agreement.

In another resolution, signed last week but not published until Saturday, Mr Gaidar deprived all so-called personal pensioners of their privileges. The resolution repeals as obsolete or no longer valid a series of Russian and Soviet decisions made from 1935 (providing security for old Bolsheviks) to September 1990 (providing special benefits for retired party, state and diplomatic personnel).

Personal pensions were several times higher than the state equivalent and included access to special shops and clinics and food from Kremlin suppliers. They were received as a matter of course by former members of the leadership and their families, and were frequently given to artists, sportsmen and others for services given to the Soviet state and the Communist party.

The measure abolishing central supply will force enterprise managers to stop com-

plaining about the breakdown of economic ties and find their own. Most factories have for some time had unofficial channels which were often the only way they could make central planning work. Now those unofficial channels, often vastly more expensive than Gosplan, must be made official. The losers, as so often recently, are the defence and armaments sectors, which formerly enjoyed priority in the allocation of central supplies.

Even before Mr Gaidar put his pen to the resolution there was evidence that the central supply system was at last starting to dissolve at the local level. Last year rotting vegetables at depots became a municipal scandal because there was almost no fresh produce in the shops. This year, nobody has noticed them because independent traders have set up on street corners throughout Russia; others are supplying shops direct. ● Gas cut: Because Lithuanian refuses to pay world market prices, Russia has cut its supplies of gas by more than 50 per cent.



Hospital operates in basement gym

FROM ADAM LE BOR IN SLAVONSKI BROD

THE boom of the cannon shot that hit Ivica Condic at first sounded identical to the rest of the Serbian artillery bombardment pounding Slavonki Brod. Just one more shell exploding onto this town on the Croat-Bosnian border, that has been under attack for months.

Even in the basement of the town hospital, its staff and patients now moved underground, the dull rumble of the guns was audible. Saturday's barrage began early, at dawn, with about 40 shells spraying a deadly rain of shrapnel into buildings and people. But then came the whistle, one of the most frightening noises in the cacophony of war, cutting through the repeated booms. The high-pitched sound meant the shell was hurtling through the air somewhere near by, possibly overhead.

The whistle slowed, dropped in pitch, and then stopped. The silence that followed was only a second or two long but as we sat waiting in the underground office of Ivan Balen, the hospital administrator, its windows heavily sandbagged, it seemed to last an eternity. The sound of the explosion filled the room. The shell hit the town, maybe half a mile away, Dr Balen, 49, said. The attack warning sirens quickly wailed their desolate cry over the deserted streets.

This time the combined hospital and medical centre escaped. But the buildings have taken eight direct hits, five in the past ten days, killing three staff and wounding another three. The shells wrecked wards and damaged the heating system.

Mr Condic, 41, and several others, did not escape. Shrapnel ripped into his neck. Soon after he was wounded he

arrived at the underground makeshift operating theatre. It used to be the hospital gym and the wall bars still stand. The blood of the previous patient lay on the floor under the operating table. The spreading tide of crimson slopped from one side to another as a nurse vainly tried to mop it up. There was no time to clean up the mess before Mr Condic was wheeled in.

"The Serbs shoot at every hospital in every Croatian town," Dr Balen said. "They destroyed hospitals all over Croatia. But the deaths of the staff has a terrible effect. People are afraid. A few of them cannot stand any more and do not come to work." If the bombardment continues, he said, the hospital may be evacuated to a secret location, which would be a terrible blow to the morale of the town.

For now, the hospital is still functioning, but only just. Bloody and wounded soldiers lie on trolleys in the foyer, waiting to be taken underground for treatment. The corridors are dimly lit, lined by casualties lying head to toe on trolleys. Nurses wheel in an old woman, strapped and bandaged: another victim of the morning's shelling. The scene is like a post-nuclear science fiction film.

Mato Matkovic has been badly wounded but at least he is still alive. The Bosnian soldier, 33, lies in the corner of a large room, swathed in bandages. Dried blood is caked around his nose and he has been blinded in one eye. He was wounded ten days ago on the front line near Derventa. "I've lost 15 friends in this war," he said. "We must have military intervention from the West. We cannot stop the Serbs without it."

Troop doubts, page 1

Police keep radicals apart in Rostock march against racism

Measures by Bonn to reduce the number of asylum seekers have come far too late, Ian Murray writes

SEVEN people were injured, six seriously, when a bomb hidden in a rubbish basket exploded beside a beer stand at a festival in Hannover on Saturday, but police were unable to link the incident to the current racial violence.

Recent events have at last broken the deadlock over changing the Basic Law (constitution) to prevent refugees entering the country or to reduce their numbers. Björn Engholm, leader of the opposition Social Democrats, told *Bild am Sonntag* that he hoped new restrictions could

be in force by Christmas. Until now his party has refused to support any curtailment of the right to asylum, which is enshrined in the Basic Law and needs a two-thirds parliamentary majority to change it. Herr Engholm said that, although the door must remain open for genuine refugees, there should be no asylum for "people from areas and countries where there is no persecution" or applicants who lied about themselves.

This definition, which is in line with government proposals, would bar all but a handful of foreigners. However, with 600,000 applicants for asylum already in the country, and with up to 2,000 more arriving daily, law changes are too late to stem a tide of xenophobia.

Nine of the 11 incidents outside Rostock at the weekend took place in the east. Nevertheless cells of neo-Nazis exist in both parts of the country and intelligence sources believe that the better organised groups in the west inspired the five nights of violence in Rostock.

● Rostock: Police said residents accused American and French television crews of paying German teenagers to give illegal Nazi salutes during yesterday's anti-racist march. (Reuters)



Armchair view: a cartoon by Horst Hatzinger. "A brutal lot, those Serbs!" — "No, that's Rostock!"

Bomb attack on UN car fuels tension with Iraq

FROM CHRISTOPHER WALKER IN NICOSIA

THE campaign of violence against United Nations personnel in Iraq has been stepped up, before the arrival there today of a new weapons inspection team, the first since America and its allies launched their "no-fly" zone over the southern marshes.

A UN official said that a bomb had been attached to a UN car at a government checkpoint in northern Iraq on Thursday but had been defused when it was later spotted, before it could explode. The same day men with iron bars attacked a UN vehicle returning from an

airport near Baghdad, slightly wounding a UN guard. The attacks and uncertainty over the treatment the new inspection team will receive have increased speculation that the anti-UN campaign could provoke a military response from allied jets now mounting Operation Southern Watch. Baghdad has repeatedly denied involvement in the anti-UN campaign.

Referring to the planting of the 2.2lb device, attached to the vehicle with a magnet, a detonator and a timer, Gualtiero Fulcheri, the UN coordinator in Iraq, said: "Obviously this was extremely serious... Maximum security is being enforced during all movements of staff in Iraq."

Mr Fulcheri said yesterday that a strong protest had been sent to Iraq's representative to the UN over the incident. Three UN guards would have been travelling in the car deep inside Kurdish-controlled territory at the time of the intended explosion. The UN guards saw a man tampering with their vehicle at a checkpoint near Kirkuk.

In June, Danielle Mitterrand, the wife of the French president, narrowly escaped death when a bomb attached to a car carrying guards exploded while she was making a tour of northern Iraq.

The campaign of harassment against the UN has provoked anger in Western capitals and at UN headquarters. A UN envoy recently left Baghdad after failing to secure a new agreement to permit UN aid workers and guards to operate in Iraq.

Today's arrival of the new inspection team follows hints by Baghdad at retaliatory action over the "no-fly" zone and threatened non-cooperation with the UN.

American pilots protecting Shia Muslims and marsh Arabs in southern Iraq reported yesterday that they had detected Iraqi aircraft near the "no-fly" zone but not across it. At Thawra, the paper of Iraq's ruling Baath party, claimed that "army deserters and infiltrators" had surrendered in the southern city of Basra.



Mme Mitterrand: had narrow escape in June

Saudis aid no-fly effort

FROM MARTIN FLETCHER IN WASHINGTON

SAUDI Arabia is actively assisting Operation Southern Watch, enforcing the air-exclusion zone over southern Iraq, despite the Riyadh government's public unwillingness to endorse the mission.

As well as providing the main base for US Air Force jets, Saudi Arabia is supplying aerial refuelling for American aircraft. It is also supplying surveillance planes and F15 fighter jets to form defensive screens around its own and US surveillance aircraft, but Saudi aircraft apparently have not entered Iraqi airspace.

The "no-fly" zone has provoked widespread Arab concern that it could lead to the partition of Iraq. As a result, Saudi Arabia has publicly maintained its distance from a Western effort that challenges an Arab state's sovereignty.

The extent of Saudi involvement was disclosed for the first time by Lieutenant Colonel Dennis Krenkel, leader of a US Air Force F15 squadron based in Dhahran, Saudi Arabia. He provided the information during a briefing for reporters for which he had to fly out to the USS *La Salle*, the command ship of American naval forces in the Gulf, because reporters have been refused visas to cover Operation Southern Watch from Saudi territory.

Lieutenant General Michael Nelson, who is directing the air-exclusion effort, broadly confirmed Saudi participation without giving details.



A taste of England: two of Hong Kong's rickshaw pullers trying fish and chips for the first time, one with relish, the other with apprehension. The traditional fare has only recently become available in the colony with the opening of the Yorkshire-style Harry Ramsden's restaurant

US Senate says Sandinistas still hold sway in Nicaragua

FROM DAVID ADAMS IN MIAMI

THE Sandinista Front in Nicaragua, defeated in elections two years ago, continues to influence the government of President Chamorro, an American Senate report to be released today says.

The report by the Republican minority in the Senate Foreign Relations Committee threatens to cut off aid to Nicaragua. About \$58 million was frozen in June on the recommendation of Jesse

Helms, the leading Republican on the committee.

The report alleges that Antonio Lacayo, Mrs Chamorro's senior aide and son-in-law, is profiting from American government assistance by channelling contracts to firms in which he has an interest. Mr Lacayo, it says, bribed members of the National Assembly to the tune of \$30,000 and allowed Sandinista army chiefs to steal

millions from the state in return for their co-operation.

According to the report, the Sandinista army smuggled weapons to left-wing guerrilla groups in El Salvador, Honduras and Nicaragua and Sandinista leaders sent agents to Panama in June to disrupt an appearance by President Bush.

Managua has received more than \$500 million in American aid since Mrs Chamorro came to power in April 1990, and is the highest per-capita recipient of American aid after Israel. At the Republican party convention Mr Bush claimed Nicaragua as one of his foreign policy successes.

The Helms report disagrees. "What you have is co-government of Mrs Chamorro and the Sandinistas. That is not what voters wanted when they voted for Mrs Chamorro," Deborah DeMoss, an aide to Mr Helms said. Backers of the report want Mrs Chamorro to purge Sandinistas from the army and police.

Critics of the report say it is riddled with inaccuracies and that most of the charges are supported by unnamed sources. In Managua, Mr Lacayo said: "This is a true government of national unity." The British embassy refused suggestions by Ms DeMoss that it rents a house stolen from its rightful owner by a Sandinista official.

The case built by Helms, the inferences made, and the language used, are so absurd that it is hard to know how to deal with it," one diplomat said.

Quebec supports constitution deal

FROM JOHN BEST IN OTTAWA

THE ruling Liberal party of Quebec province gave its blessing to Canada's proposed constitution after a divisive and at times acrimonious debate at a party convention in Quebec City at the weekend.

More than 3,000 delegates approved the package overwhelmingly on a show-of-hands vote after loyalist supporters of Robert Bourassa, the provincial premier and an architect of the sweeping package, fought his opponents into submission.

The opponents included both the party's vocal youth wing and Jean Allaire, the author of a report last year which called for a transfer of important powers from the federal to the provincial level of government as a condition of French-speaking Quebec's continued membership in the Canadian confederation.

Only a minor transfer of powers is provided for in the agreement reached by Mr Bourassa, the other nine provincial premiers and Brian Mulroney, Canada's prime minister, on August 22 in Ottawa and fine tuned at a gathering last week.

A number of delegates, including Mario Dumont, head of the youth branch, stormed out of Saturday's meeting of Quebec Liberals in disgust

after it became clear that their appeals for a repudiation of the accord would be rejected.

Mr Bourassa defended the agreement as one that guarantees Quebec the "tools for its future development". The agreement recognises Quebec as a "distinct society" and guarantees it 25 per cent of seats in the House of Commons, even if the province's share of the Canadian population dips below its present 25 per cent (6.75 million out of 27 million).

Many Quebecers still have serious reservations — and that was reflected in the fighting among Liberals at the convention — about a clause that recognises the "inherent right" of Canada's more than one million aboriginal people to self-government. This revolutionary concept was incorporated into the package as a result of lobbying by groups representing native Indians and Inuits.

Mr Bourassa has expressed concern that, as interpreted by the courts, it could affect Quebec's sovereignty over thinly populated areas of its hinterland, mainly inhabited by Indian tribes. To meet his anxieties, the accord specifies that no new land rights are conferred on native peoples. It also specifies that native laws must conform with federal and provincial laws affecting order and good government.

Mr Mulroney is expected to announce that a national referendum on the deal will be held October 26. That is the same day Quebec's referendum on independence from Canada is scheduled.

Residents fear Kabul truce will not last

BY OUR FOREIGN STAFF

THE ceasefire in Kabul agreed between the Afghan government and rebel Mujahideen survived its first 24 hours yesterday with one peace delegation casualty and few serious violations. The city's last Russian diplomats also slipped out, reaching Moscow at the weekend.

The one confirmed casualty in the first few hours of the ceasefire was a driver for the visiting Pakistani peace delegation, which was returning from talks with Gulbuddin Hekmatyar, the Hezb-Islami rebel leader, at his Charasiab headquarters, south of the capital, late on Saturday.

The ceasefire agreement was announced in Kabul after ten days of negotiations by a delegation of Afghan Mujahideen headed by Muhammad Shomali Khan. The rival Af-

ghan factions were reported to have decided to set up a joint peace force to police Kabul. Several violations of the truce, however, albeit minor when compared with the fierce fighting of recent weeks, left many Kabul residents pessimistic about the ceasefire being permanent.

Many were also upset that Mr Hekmatyar had been given a respite from the government offensive that was meant to smash his military capability. Nevertheless, Kabul began to bustle again with many shops open.

The last Russian diplomats in Kabul, about 50 staff and their families, arrived in Moscow on Saturday. They were met by Andrei Kozlov, the foreign minister, who praised their "courage and loyalty to duty and nobility".



Hurricane leaves the Bush campaign floundering in Florida

PRESIDENT Bush allocated 5,000 more troops and a further \$300 million (\$150 million) to help relief and reconstruction efforts in south Florida as he battled over the weekend to counter the charge that he had responded slowly and inadequately to the devastation of Hurricane Andrew.

Bill Clinton, the Democratic presidential nominee, added to Mr Bush's discomfort by urging an investigation into why the dispatch of federal relief had taken so long, and criticised the president for seeking to pin blame on Lawton Chiles, Florida's Democratic governor.

A Newsweek poll showed 54 per cent of Americans approved of Mr Bush's handling of the disaster, while only 27 per cent disapproved, but the White House will be most anxious about the political fallout in Florida itself, the fourth largest state that the Republicans must hold in November.

William Schneider, political analyst at the American Enterprise Institute, said last week's events had reinforced the public's concern about Mr Bush's "reactive and afraid of events. He has to be pressured, goaded before he acts. Why did it take the president two or three days to react?"

The additional troops will bring the total being sent to south Florida to 14,500, and five navy ships loaded with 2,000 tons of food and relief supplies are on their way from Norfolk, Virginia, and Charleston, South Carolina. The \$300 million, five times the amount previously allocated,

is to finance the relief efforts and enable small businesses to re-open. Mr Bush also said he would seek additional funds when Congress reconvenes next week to help Florida, Louisiana and Guam, hit by Typhoon Omar last week.

Andrew Card, the Transportation Secretary who is coordinating the government's response, said yesterday that the cost of the damage in Florida alone would amount to billions of dollars, and admitted that initially nobody

Martin Fletcher and Jamie Dettmer report on how the White House response to the plight of Florida and Louisiana is affecting President Bush's standing with the American electorate

had grasped the magnitude of the disaster.

Early last week, the White House had seemed to be handling the emergency in Florida and Louisiana well. Under the instructions of James Baker, the President's new chief of staff, Mr Bush flew to Florida only hours after

Hurricane Andrew had turned the state upside down. The following day, again on the insistence of Mr Baker, the president toured hurricane-hit areas of Louisiana. It appeared that the White House was not going to let slip the opportunity the emergency had given Mr Bush to shine

on the domestic stage. The initial image projected was of a caring, effective president who could respond as quickly to domestic problems as to foreign ones. Commentators immediately drew a contrast with the confused reaction of the Bush administration to the Los Angeles riots, and con-

cluded that Mr Baker, the former Secretary of State brought in to save Mr Bush's floundering re-election campaign, was indeed a fine political operator and was at last getting to grips with the indecisive White House.

But for reasons not entirely clear, the White House allowed its attention to wander from what Mr Bush had called earlier last week the worst natural disaster in American history. The imposition of the "no-fly" zone in southern Iraq was on top of

Mr Bush's agenda and not Florida. By Wednesday morning, the distraught, hungry and homeless residents of Homestead and Florida City were crawling on the roofs of wrecked houses messages appealing for federal aid. One read: "Bush, if you want to get re-elected, help."

Even then the reaction appeared to be sluggish. A full day went by while federal and state officials bickered and denounced each other for the lack of a coherent emergency relief operation. The federal authorities insisted that they had not been asked formally by state officials to provide troops or supplies. As the blame game started to play out on the nation's news programmes and newspapers, the White House abruptly woke up.

But it is doubtful that the administration's late response will have undone the damage Hurricane Andrew had wrought on the White House. Yet again, the administration appeared unable to handle a domestic problem with the speed and consistency it can manage on the foreign front.

Dozens of callers over the weekend to local radio stations in Miami made the comparison between Mr Bush's foreign policy strengths and his failings on the domestic scene. "Here's what they're thinking," Michael Disney, the general manager of a Miami talk-radio station, told *The New York Times*. "How can we send half a million troops around the world to a foreign country, and yet we can't get food and water to our own people?"

Thunderstorm and floods hamper relief effort

FROM DAVID ADAMS IN HOMESTEAD, SOUTH FLORIDA

WORSENING conditions in south Florida have hampered a chaotic relief effort, deepening an already desperate crisis for 180,000 people left homeless by last week's Hurricane Andrew.

A violent thunderstorm flooded large areas of the disaster zone yesterday morning, and security appeared to be breaking down as residents appealed for more military protection to defend their damaged homes from looters. Where troops were absent, neighbours set up vigilante groups, armed themselves and posted signs such as "Looters will be shot: two so far", and "Looters welcome: We need target practice".

Church services were held

throughout the affected region yesterday. Archbishop Edward McCarthy led worshippers sitting on soaked wet cushions at Christ the King church in south Miami. During the service ceiling panels collapsed as builders tried frantically to cover holes in the leaking roof.

At the Homestead Church of God, however, few people attended services. Many were afraid to leave their homes as reports of looting spread. Those who did venture out went in search of food and water. But, although there was no time for church, the unspoken prayer in everyone's mind was "Please, God, no more rain".

That is like hoping for a

miracle in south Florida. Here there are only two seasons, wet and dry — and August is the wettest of the wet months.

With President Bush struggling to reverse criticism of his relief effort, Kate Hale, the director of Dade County emergency services in Miami, has been hailed as the local heroine for her attempts to get more help from Washington. She held back tears to make an emotional appeal for action. "Where the hell is the cavalry on this one... For God's sake where are they?" she demanded. "We need food, we need water, we need people."

Or, as Rosa Williams, 34, put it: "We ain't got no nothing." She said she and

her seven sisters had all lost their homes and were living on the street. "We sleep where we can; here tonight, there tomorrow," she said as she stood in a long queue for food.

Thousands of destroyed homes in the area have had to be abandoned by their owners. Before leaving they painted the name of their insurance firm and policy number on the outside wall. But Cheryl Giles doesn't have a wall to write on — her house is a pile of rubble. "My husband was holding onto the front door," she said, describing the house's destruction. "It was buckling. Then there was an explosion. My husband flew out the front door head first."

Amy Whitney, 25, an insurance broker, did her best to cope. "Every household has a claim," she said, as she asked her husband to try to find a dry piece of paper in the office. There were holes in the ceiling and walls and the carpet was saturated. She said she had only been able to contact about five of the 50 insurance firms in Miami she deals with. A framed cartoon on the wall behind her reads: "An impossible day in the world of insurance."

Some way away, Charlie Myers, 65, stood in his office holding a peach and a loaf of bread. "This is all I have left," he said. What plans did he have? "Survive, buddy. You may as well laugh. There's no point crying."

NEWS IN BRIEF

US crime rises with growth in gun use

New York: The power of the gun has increased, is increasing and ought to be diminished according to an FBI survey showing that violent crime in the United States has steadily spread over the past decade and has now reached epidemic levels, particularly among young and black members of society.

The FBI's annual report showed that violent crime is rising among people of all ages and races, but is particularly acute among the young, where the rate of arrests for violent crime has grown by more than 25% in the past decade. Crimes of violence appear more common "in all races, social classes and life styles", the report said, but in black communities the crime wave is of tidal proportions.

For every 100,000 blacks between 10 and 17, 1,429 were arrested for violent crimes in 1990, more than five times the rate for white youths. Arrests for murder increased 145 per cent among young black people over the decade, compared to a rise of 48% for whites and a fall of 45% among other races. The most passive and law-abiding members of American society continue to be "other races", classed as neither black nor white.

The FBI report did not attribute America's swelling crime statistics to any one cause, but emphasised the decade-long spread in illegal weapons and drugs.

Hijack ends

Rome: Five Ethiopian hijackers armed with pistols and hand grenades surrendered to Italian police at Rome's Ciampino military airport after seizing an Ethiopian Boeing and forcing it to fly to three countries in the Middle East over the weekend.

Colony pledge

Hong Kong: Chris Patten, the governor of Hong Kong, said that he wanted to take forward the process of democratisation, with the participation of the public in the colony's affairs becoming more deeply rooted. (Reuters)

Lebanese vote

Beirut: West Beirut was thronged with Muslim campaigners while Christian residents of east Beirut largely boycotted voting during the second phase of Lebanon's general elections. The turnout was also low in Christian areas of northern Lebanon.

Rebels killed

Diyarbakir: Forty-three rebel Kurds and 10 Turkish soldiers were killed in a battle in south-eastern Turkey when guerrillas of the outlawed Kurdistan Workers party, who crossed into Turkey from Iran, attacked a police post. (Reuters)

Coastal clash

Moscow: Abkhazian rebels and Georgian troops fought battles on the Black Sea coast in defiance of a ceasefire. Each accused the other of launching an offensive on the Abkhazian town of Gagra, south of the Russian border. (Reuters)

Jailed for life

Tunis: More than 100 Islamic fundamentalists were convicted by a military court of being involved with the Commandos of Sacrifice, a paramilitary group. Eleven, including Muhammad Habib Lassoued, the leader, were jailed for life.

Cabinet chosen

Kinshasa: Zaire's new prime minister, Etienne Tshisekedi, has named a 21-member government, choosing little-known newcomers and avoiding headline opponents of President Mobutu. (Reuters)

Election set

Georgetown: President Hoyte of Guyana announced that elections will be on October 5, nearly two years late. The decision came after a meeting of his People's National Congress, which has been accused of running fraudulent polls since 1968. (Reuters)

Tunnel opens

Sydney: A brass band, a man dressed as a koala, and a veteran champion cyclist led 130,000 people on a parade through the new £270 million tunnel that runs 1½ miles under Sydney harbour and is designed to ease traffic across the harbour bridge. (Reuters)

A plague on all their Houses

Public disdain for politicians is growing, writes Peter Riddell

Do you dislike politicians? It may seem a harsh question for a bank holiday, after a month in which most MPs have been sunning themselves. But there is growing evidence from America of a widespread dislike of professional politicians which could shift across the Atlantic. The British parties are themselves aware that their candidates are drawn from too narrow a base.

The Ross Perot phenomenon has been a symptom of this trend, but only a symptom. Equally striking has been the rejection of a record number of incumbent congressmen in party primary elections. Many are also retiring rather than risking defeat. As many as a third of the House of Representatives could be new members after November's elections. Unlike the anti-politician mood of the mid-1970s, which was aimed at the presidency, anger this time is directed at Congress, and is caused by the combination of legislative inertia, tax increases and a series of revelations about perks and privileges. "Clean House" was a popular slogan at the Republican convention in Houston.

American voters are also angry about the new political entrepreneurs who have risen since the 1970s, whose main loyalty is to their careers. In the July-August issue of *The American Enterprise*, published by the American Enterprise Institute, William Schneider argues that a decline in the authority of parties has produced a government of leaderless individuals prone to petty rivalry and bickering. "Imagine trying to run a corporation without any hierarchy of authority based on knowledge or experience. All the executives would try to sell each other out. Nothing would get done. That is exactly what is happening in government, and that is why the voters have become so angry and frustrated."

The central paradox of American politics is, he says, that politicians are ineffective because they have to work so hard at being popular. Support has, in response, grown for fixed limits on the number of terms a legislator can serve. Such limits are on the ballot in a third of the states this November. As Mr Schneider argues, "Term limitation is actually an odd remedy. The voters have always had the ability to reject incumbents who are not doing their job. Now they want to give up the ability to keep incumbents who are doing a good job."

This restriction sounds appealing, but misses the point. The answer to an unpopular Congress is to reduce financial advantages enjoyed by incumbents and to vote them out of office, as is happening this year, rather than to impose arbitrary limits on the length of service of all.

In Britain there has not yet been a revolt by voters against politicians. The much criticised disciplines of the party system have

RIDDELL ON MONDAY

ensured that British governments have avoided the policy paralysis of Washington. Parties have also acted as a shield so that individual MPs have been able to avoid the personal consequences of unpopular votes in the Commons, such as that in July over higher allowances for office costs.

A survey carried out by Mori last year for the Rowntree Reform Trust shows a reasonable degree of satisfaction. Nearly three-fifths say Parliament works well, though the proportion of dissenters is greater among supporters of opposition parties and those further away from London. Just over two-fifths of the sample know the name of their constituency, and more than a half know the name of their MP. Some 43 per cent said they were satisfied with the job their local MP was doing for the constituency and 23 per cent were dissatisfied, with the balance as don't knows. Moreover, turnout in the last general election was high and support for fringe candidates was negligible.

But we should not be complacent. The Mori survey showed that a majority wants improvements in the system of government, with fixed-term parliaments. There is also dissatisfaction with the type of people now being selected as candidates. As *The Times* recently reported, senior Tories are unhappy about the quality of some new MPs. An increasing number are former special advisers or consultants, who, as one senior MP commented, walk round the Commons looking as if they are waiting for a phone call from Downing Street offering a job. Some Labour leaders are also concerned that too many of their new MPs are already full-time politicians, whether councillors, union officials or party workers.

Conservative Central Office wants to recruit more people who have had successful careers in industry and commerce, as well as more women, and people over 40. Labour leaders would like to see more candidates who have jobs in the professions and the private sector, as well as more genuinely working-class candidates. The aim is to find more candidates who are representative of voters as a whole.

When I was in America earlier this month, I sensed that a common feature in both countries is a dislike of professionalism in politics. Legislatures are only truly representative when many of their members are amateurs rather than professionals, sharing interests and sympathies with voters rather than with their colleagues. Politicians need to beware of becoming a separate caste.



Ross Perot a symptom

Bernard Levin plunges into the Darwinian debate with only his sinuses for support

The missing link, ç'est moi

Hang on a minute; it is generally well known that the 17th-century divine Archbishop Ussher, after thorough and profound calculations, came to the conclusion that the Earth had been created in the year 4004 BC. Much merriment has been had, over the years, at the godly and numerate archbishop's expense, but I have some amazing news for you: he may have been right. (Mind you, even if he was, I don't like the cut of his jib; I have just been looking him up in the *DNB*, and apart from his fanatical hatred of Catholicism, he is known to have taken out an injunction to forbid the publication of one of his sermons: I bet because he had an eye to the royalties from an edition of his own. Well, you don't get that sort of thing from Cantuar or Ebor today, do you? As for Durham, I wouldn't be surprised if he distributes off-prints of his own along with *Ancient and Modern*.)

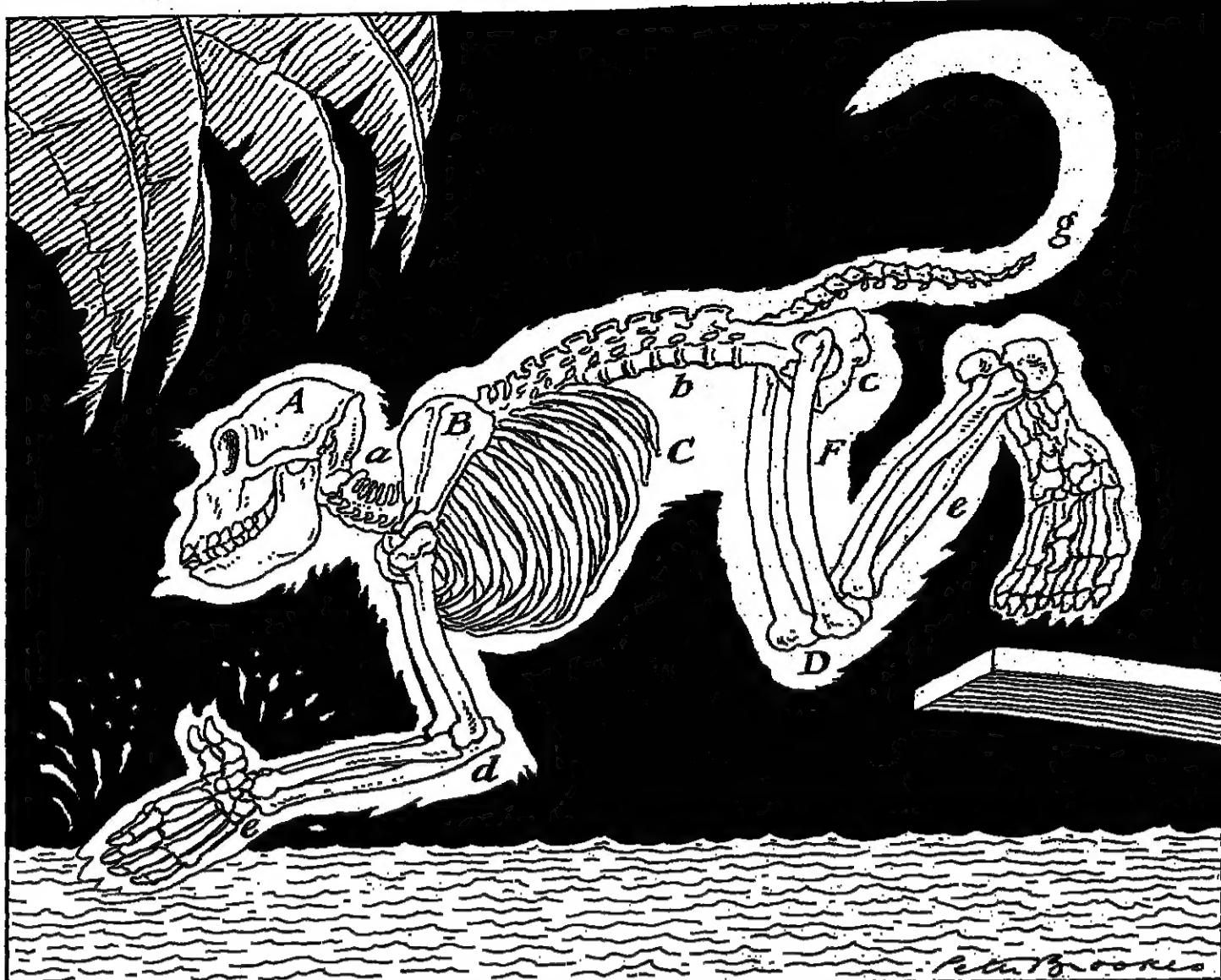
Anyway, a young iconoclast, Richard Milton by name, has challenged Darwin head on, starting with a claim that the millions of years required for the Darwinian thesis of natural selection have not been available for the evolutionary process to work itself out, because the Earth has not existed long enough; which is where the archbishop comes in.

Mr Milton is obviously a man who intends to go on as he starts, and indeed vice versa. After applying to some rocks the normal methods used for dating volcanic matter, the orthodox scientists came up with a range of answers from 160 million to 3,000 million years for the age of the material. Mr Milton then produced proof, while white rabbits gallop sprang from his overcoat pockets, that the rocks which had been tested were certified to be only 190 years old.

Here I had better pause for a disclaimer: none of this is my doing. I take no sides, and if it comes to legal proceedings, they will have to drag me to the court with a subpoena, where I shall pretend to be stone deaf. For even if the Earth is not, after all, many hundreds or thousands of millions of years old, I'll be damned if it is only 190.

I mean, what was the rest of history doing before that? I turn to my *Chronology of the Modern World* to find out what was going on in 1802 (which is 190 years ago). The events in the main listings are, I regret to say, somewhat monotonous, viz:

Jan 26, Napoleon Bonaparte becomes President of Italian Republic... Aug 19, Napoleon Bonaparte becomes first Consul for Life... Aug 4, Introduction of Fifth Constitution, in which the Senate, ruled by Napoleon, is enlarged... Sept 21, Napoleon Bonaparte annexes Piedmont... Oct 23, Napoleon annexes the duchies of Parma and Piacenza... Not very much else was happening, unless you count John Turner and William Somerville explore Bechuanaland, penetrating almost to Lake Ngami, or "Gottfried Trevisanus first uses the term 'biology', or the publication of "Richard Porson's revised edition of the *Hecuba* of Euripides". Still, Beethoven wrote the second symphony and the *Moonlight Sonata*, and Victor Hugo was born. (Do you know what Angèle France said



when asked who was the greatest French novelist? He said: "Hugo, hélas.")

Well, there must be more history than that. Let us go back to Mr Milton and his theory, but before we do so let us register the fact that the idea of a 190-year-old Earth has been espoused for bismarck by some South African cave paintings. Oxford University's radio-carbon machine swore that they were 1,200 years old, but they turned out to belong to a lady in Cape Town, who had painted them as exercises for her art classes.

Now for the horses. These fossils form, we are assured by the Darwinists, an unbroken chain 50 million years long — plenty of time to evolve into practically anything, including Red Rum. This, however, is disputed by the Miltonists, who insist that no Miltonist horse would even give the time of day to a Darwinist gee-gee, much less go, bonking across the equine aristocracy-barrier.

As for the Missing Link, here defined as "a creature with part-ape, part-human characteristics", Mr Milton and his camp argue that since the implausible semi-human has never turned up, it can be dismissed as entirely chimerical. (I'm not so sure; there are one or two backbench Tory MPs who come close to the definition, and if Marion Brando doesn't shed a few dozen stone soon he will unfortunately be mistaken, at least around dusk, for the mysterious beastie.)

Oh, but there is worse to come. Our distinguished technology correspondent, Nick Nuttall, has dug up (at a metaphorical all too opposite) a story of how mankind evolved which, if I had not known all my colleagues to be lifelong members

of the Band of Hope, would have persuaded me that he had been at the methods in a very large way.

As far as I understand the story, which is not very far, it seems that evolution depended, some five million years ago, on a sufficiency of swimming-pools, these presumably being provided in each case by the local context. Apparently, the apes got bored with wandering around the primeval forests banging their chests and decided to take a dip in the brim.

Ninety-four per cent of them instantly drowned, for lack of a tiny bone in the ear which, it is claimed, "helped the ape to protect sensitive hearing membranes from pressure and water damage". The other six per cent had the sense to grow the all-important bone, and survived; the proof of the bone's efficacy can be seen today, when all the humans who have it turn out to be swimming instructors, while everybody else who so much as goes paddling at Margate is doomed to a watery grave. Be warned.

As if all that weren't enough, we are told that human beings have bigger sinuses than the other primates, and these sinuses "may have been used as buoyancy tanks".

Now here, as Dr Johnson said, credulity must take a stand. I know about sinuses, because from time to time mine play up, and cause me a good deal of discomfort; but by no

stretch of the imagination, or any quantity of the hard stuff, can my sinuses be classified as buoyancy-tanks. If I am going to drown (and apparently the next heavy shower will do me in unless I can grow the magic bone in time) I am not going alone and I am not going quietly. I intend to get hold of the scientist, Dr Peter Rhys-Evans, who claims that my sinuses are buoyancy-tanks, and for good measure that my knees have developed like that to enable me to crack walnuts with them, and that my elbows are for resting on while my chin is in my hands contemplating eternity, and that my spine is for rubbing against a tree for the relief of itching, and I shall punch his head until he admits that it was designed by evolution to be punched by indignant laymen who do not relish having their legs pulled, not even when it is explained that if they are pulled hard enough they will be anything up to three feet longer, and consequently that the owner of them will be anything up to a yard taller.

But there is more to come, and much of it is pretty amazing. The aquatic apes, it seems, not only survived while all around were pecking out in short order, but were positively bursting with rude health. The land apes (such few as had not already been drowned) died miserably, while the others could be seen nonchalantly doing a double back-somersaults off the

high board, their coats sleek and their bodies plump; what secret did they have that the poor devils rusting towards extinction did not? The clue is that mother was right after all.

Mother, and certainly mine, was convinced beyond argument that a diet of fish increases brain-power, and she took every opportunity to feed her offspring with it. Nor was this an eccentric belief; in *Jeeves and the Impending Doom* there is a significant reference to the matter. When one character, told that Jeeves is coming to the rescue, says testily, "What can he do?", Bertie exclaims the genius of Jeeves, finishing with this passage: "There are no limits to Jeeves's brain-power. He virtually lives on fish."

Well, you ask, what has that got to do with aquatic apes? Just this while the landlubbers were dying out and the webbacks were thriving, the truth is that a diet of fish and shellfish allowed the ape's brain to grow with its body size, whereas the fold eaten by land mammals was rict rich enough... Well, we had better get used to the idea that apes which roamed the high street looking for bargains five million years ago lived to an immense age (perhaps as much as four million years), simply by taking regular cold baths and asking the fishmonger to keep them a nice piece of skate for the weekend. We had also better brace ourselves to face the knowledge that Darwin couldn't count and probab; by couldn't tell the difference between one prehistoric horse and another. But I still want to know what happened to 1801.

'Evolution depended, five million years ago, on a sufficiency of swimming pools'



...and moreover

MATTHEW PARRIS

Tiptoe with me into the office of a small business on the Inter Court trading estate in East Molesey: an office like any other, except in one remarkable respect. Empty soft-drink cans lie everywhere. They clutter the desks, they are strewn across the floor, and heaps of them overflow from the wastepaper baskets. "All right, girls," cries the office manageress, "to work!" Each secretary reaches for an unopened can of the soft drink. The trademark Lilt adorns each can.

"Cans at the ready! Fingers on those ring-pulls! And... wait for it, Sharon... pull!" From 25 staff comes a despairing groan, then a whip-like chorus of crackling sounds as aluminium cans are ripped asunder by sore fingers. Soon the only noise is the clack of typewriters, the whirr of the fax machine and the soft fizz of erupting Lilt. Burping fills the air. Another day at Ray Smith Publicity, another postbag, another 260 cans of Lilt to face...

Now, tiptoe out again with me, and let me explain. How do I know about this? It all started when I bought a can of cold Lilt on a train. Lilt is a pleasant enough fruit-flavoured fizzy drink and it was a hot day. The journey being long, I had time to study in detail the information conveyed on the outside of the can.

It was a special offer. There were free tickets to be won to such places as Florida and Jamaica. All you had to do was to open the can, drink the Lilt, then peer

through the hole in the top and study the bottom of the inside of the can. If you could see, "clearly marked", the letter J, then a flight to Jamaica was yours for the asking. I opened, drank and peered.

No J. No letter at all. No surprise in that. But something did surprise me. Across the top of the can, prominently written, was the assurance "no purchase necessary". Furrowing my brow, I rotated my can to the section explaining the promotion. My brow furrowed deeper. You could play the game, apparently, without buying a can of your own. All you had to do was write to a given address, asking for the can to be opened on your behalf, whereupon "an independent judge will open a promotional can" — and then write to inform you if you have won a free flight.

So many unanswered questions. Was there a ceremony? Does anyone clap? But the question is, of course: does this really — hand on heart — happen at all? And the answer is yes, it really does, and it happens (as does so much else) at East Molesey in Surrey. My researcher Mark Mason took your anticipated questions to the makers of Lilt and their promotional agents. Here's the explanation. The comment, I should emphasise, is my own...

The big question is why? The short answer is that the law's an ass. The long answer lies in the many pages of the Lotteries & Amusements Act, 1976, forbidding the binding of a game of

chance to the purchase of a product. Stupid, nannyng legislation is made to be got round, and there are two obvious ways. Either you can make the game of chance appear otherwise by calling it a competition, but with questions so easy that everyone gets them right or you can allow non-purchasers to enter, but hope that the bulk of the entrants will be purchasers. This is Lilt's way.

I had assumed that almost nobody would actually enter by post, without buying a can. How, after all, do people get the address? Rummage through dustbins? Hover at the grocery counter with binoculars? Well, somehow or other they do. To date, Ray Smith Publicity has received 11,128 written requests for a promotional can to be opened on the correspondent's behalf. These are coming in at a rate of 1,108 per week. The extra duty is being handled by existing staff, of whom there are 25. That works out at about nine cans per person per day.

Have there been any winners, we asked? "Yes, seven. Five to Florida and two to Jamaica." Were they honestly opening and drinking the Lilt? "We've been drinking it till we're bleeding sick of it." There followed a barely audible burp.

We could have published, here, the address to write to. We could have added hundreds of thousands of cans to the daily routine in East Molesey. But at the last minute I remembered that pitiful burp on the telephone — and relented.

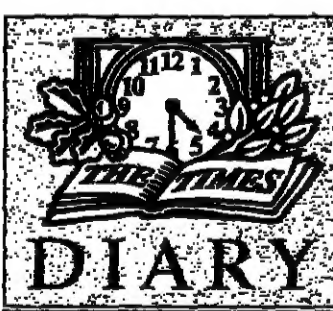
Labour's odd man out

AS John Smith prepares for his first conference as party leader at the end of next month, one of the most delicate tasks facing Labour managers is what to do with Neil Kinnock. No decision has been taken on whether Kinnock, who broke his silence this weekend with an Observer article attacking the government's handling of the run on sterling, should arrive on the Blackpool platform in a blaze of glory like the one the Tories gave Baroness Thatcher last year.

"Any special arrangements for Neil Kinnock have yet to be confirmed," says a party spokesman. For the second half of the week Kinnock will be entitled to a seat on the platform if, as seems certain, he is elected to the national executive by the constituency parties. However, he has given Smith an assurance that he will not speak during the week, even when the conference takes the report of the April election campaign.

He has also turned down a string of invitations to address fringe meetings — including an unlikely attempt by the Tribune left to reclaim him for the cause of true socialism. For years Kinnock was the star turn at the annual Tribune rally, the largest fringe meeting of the conference. But he last spoke there in 1981, when he was greeted with shouts of "Judas" and "apologist" from delegates because of his refusal to support Tony Benn against Denis Healey in the deputy leadership contest. The attacks, which wounded Kinnock deeply at the time, were led by Margaret Becken, now the deputy leader but then a left-wing firebrand herself.

So did Tribune really think Kinnock and the left could kiss and make up and the last ten years be



forgotten? "It would have been nice," says Paul Anderson, the paper's editor. "We invited him more because he is still a crowd-puller. We felt sorry for him. We didn't think anyone else would ask him, and there was always the faint chance that he might have done a Margaret Becken on John Smith."

Hussey, round two

BARELY recovered from Michael Grade's onslaught, Marmaduke Hussey, chairman of the board of BBC governors, was again under fire at the Edinburgh Television Festival yesterday, this time from the producer of an award-winning BBC2 drama.

During a debate on the future of the BBC, Hussey was taken aback by the intervention of Philippa Giles, who produced *Oranges are Not the Only Fruit*, based on Jeanette Winterson's book. "I am not happy about what the chairman has said," commented Giles on Hussey's contribution. "He is just mud-slinging. I am embarrassed and ashamed."

The intervention drew gasps from the audience and revived memories of the time Roger Bolton, a producer of *Panorama*, dared to criticise Alasdair Milne, the then director-general. Bolton was reprimanded. Giles is sanguine about her prospects. "I expect I will be joining the ranks of

independent producers after what I have said."

Delegates were bemused to learn that, against a background of penny-pinching at the BBC, the Broadcasting Complaints Commission has spent £80,000 on a survey to discover whether the public deem the four-letter "c" word offensive on air. Surprise, surprise. They do.

Grooming Gaddafi

IT MAY be a bit late in the day to worry about what the world thinks of him, but Colonel Gaddafi has hired an image consultant. The lucky man is Claude Marti, a



Frenchman who helped Francois Mitterrand into power. Marti has been charged with the task of making Gaddafi, seeking to slough off his image of godfather of international terrorism, as high in Western esteem as Mother Teresa.

Mitterrand is reported to be keen that Marti succeeds, as France wants to resume lucrative commercial business with Libya. That is not easy when Gaddafi is still regarded in many quarters as an international pariah linked with, among other things, the Lockerbie bombing.

But Marti is a man for any challenge. One of his last projects was to help teach a West African head of state how to eat properly with a knife and fork.

Having helped to see off Sara Parkin from the Green party, David Icke has set his sights on an altogether higher power when he speaks at the Green conference next month. Icke is setting out to challenge the role of religion. "I will not be on the Pope's Christmas card list after the speech," says Icke, who knows a lot about the subject. Last year he described himself as the Messiah.

Greenhouse defect

THE CHOICE of the former Tory cabinet minister John Moore to run the Energy Savings Trust has puzzled conservationists. The body was set up after the election by Michael Howard, the environment secretary, to lead efforts to reduce carbon dioxide emissions by the year 2000. Moore, whose career never recovered from his being tipped as a future Tory leader, was the second choice for the job after it was turned down by Sir David Trippier, the former environment minister who lost his seat at the election.

True, Moore has some experience in the field. He was energy minister when he first joined the government in 1979. His period in office in those days, when there were far fewer votes in being green, is remembered by conservationists for only one significant decision: axing the ministerial committee on energy-saving set up by James Callaghan's Labour government. Unusual credentials, some might say, for the man given the task of co-ordinating government action among electricity and gas producers in the conservation-conscious Nineties.



THE FRENCH REVOLT

French politics are said to consist of long periods of authoritarian rule punctuated by the occasional revolution. President Mitterrand may soon find himself a victim of this sporadic revolutionary fervour. If the people vote no in the referendum on Maastricht on September 20, his head may be on the block. As a way of ousting presidents, this is probably not what the framers of the Fifth Republic had in mind. But saddled with a constitution that delivers seven-year terms to their heads of state, the French may feel they cannot face waiting until 1995 to do the job in a more ordered, democratic way.

De Gaulle himself, in 1969, was also unseated by a referendum, then on the relatively trivial matter of reforming the Senate. He had staked so much on the outcome that he had to resign when he lost. He remarked ruefully that the French never answer the question asked of them in a referendum. It had turned instead into a vote on the popularity of the president.

Mitterrand could share de Gaulle's fate. In the wake of the Danish rejection of Maastricht, his decision to call a referendum was initially acclaimed as a coup by a wily political operator. The opposition was divided over Europe, and the president calculated that a referendum would drive a wedge between the two sides, throwing the right into disarray. The majority for a yes vote was then two to one. Now that some opinion polls are showing a narrow majority likely to vote against Maastricht, the Socialists — and Mitterrand himself — may be damaged by the result far more than the opposition.

The attempt to divide and rule has backfired. As in 1969, the vote is turning into a referendum on the president and his government. An opinion poll on Saturday showed just 26 per cent of people were satisfied with the president and 32 per cent happy with Pierre Bérégovoy, his prime minister. About a fifth of voters say they plan to use their vote to express discontent with Mitterrand and the socialist government.

In some respects, though, the French are showing their irritation not just with the socialists but with the political classes as a

whole. A no vote would be the ultimate revenge against the technocrats who run their country and, increasingly, Brussels. Most mainstream politicians, including Jacques Chirac and Giscard d'Estaing on the right, have been spouting the political orthodoxy in favour of a yes vote. They assert that Europe is like a bicycle: it has to keep moving in order not to topple over. They warn of impending apocalypse if the Maastricht treaty is rejected, anything from a break-up of the Community to a return to fascism and war.

It is a measure of the arrogance of the political classes that they expected people to swallow this without question. The most intelligent opponent of Maastricht has capitalised on this misreading. Philippe Seguin, a representative of the neo-Gaullist RPR party, tells the French that Europe need not fall apart if they vote no. The Treaty of Rome, the Single European Act and the Franco-German treaty will still stand even if Maastricht falls. It is quite possible, he says, to be pro-European but anti-Maastricht. Europe, in other words, is more like a tricycle than a bicycle, perfectly capable of stability even when not moving.

Most referendums fail to endorse change. The Irish vote on divorce, the Spanish on Nato bases, the British on pulling out of the EC: all eventually plunged for the status quo even if they initially looked like backing reform. Mitterrand's mistake may have been to believe that the status quo in this case was what was agreed at Maastricht. What he failed to appreciate was how far ahead of public opinion politicians had moved in assessing how much change would be acceptable. He was out of touch.

Mitterrand may of course still win a narrow victory. He might just be able to cling to power even if he does not, since there is no constitutional means of forcing a president to resign. But the potential debacle of the Maastricht referendum has brutally exposed the flaws in France's constitution. His voters are desperate to get rid of him, and may use this referendum to do so. Fourteen years is too long a time for any president to serve.

THE WALL STREET WAY

Universal alarm at miscarriages of justice in the Guildford Four, Maguire Seven and Birmingham Six cases led the then home secretary, Kenneth Baker, to set up the royal commission on criminal justice which is now sitting. All those cases arose after IRA bomb attacks. There is another crop of cases, quite different but in their own way no less alarming in the seriousness of the flaws in the criminal justice they illustrate, which have since added to the workload of the royal commission. They concern serious fraud. These are separate issues and the government and the commission itself must be careful to handle them that way.

The law on serious fraud already needs another review and overhaul, although the last one was prompted by the Roskill Commission which reported only six years ago. Justice is being done neither to the innocent nor the guilty. After three big fraud trials — Guinness, Barlow Clowes and Blue Arrow — 26 individuals and three companies were charged but only six convictions resulted. The expensive and long drawn-out Blue Arrow case, where convictions were overturned on appeal, was the last straw.

The director of the Serious Fraud Office, George Staple, has outlined, in an interview with *The Times* published today, the improvements he would like to see. He is submitting them to the royal commission as evidence additional to a submission made under his predecessor. His proposals need as wide and careful a period of consultation with the City, and with legal and financial experts at fraud detection and prevention here and overseas, as took place while Roskill was sitting.

If there are weaknesses in the present jury system, the best solution is not to replace juries in every case with a panel of three assessors, as Roskill proposed, but wherever possible to replace the jury trial itself with an alternative procedure, as Mr Staple proposes. The post-Roskill reforms chose the

worst of both worlds. Juries have had to cope with fraud cases prepared without concession to their lay status, complicated enough to baffle most experts.

What is needed is a system taking the best lessons from the way Wall Street deals with fraud. American law allows plea bargaining and less financial misdemeanours are subject to administrative and regulatory rather than criminal penalties. The American Securities and Exchange Commission has draconian powers and wide discretion in using them. A skilful investigator can bring them to bear on a particular case so as to secure an admission of guilt and a willingness to pay a penalty though not necessarily a full finding of guilt followed by a criminal sentence.

As a result, the expensive and unpredictable procedure of a full jury trial following a not guilty plea can often be dispensed with. Even where a case does result in criminal proceedings, plea bargaining usually results in a guilty plea, cutting out the need for a long trial.

Some of what needs to be done is not confined to the formal procedures of criminal justice, but also covers the powers and scope of various financial regulatory bodies. That is beyond the remit of the present royal commission, whose origins and priorities — wrongful convictions after terrorist outrages — are quite different. The government should devote the work of the commission in two, and in the case of fraud, reopen the period of consultation with a different and later deadline.

Americans who know their own system are amazed at how cumbersome the British system is. The British, in turn, should note how widely the American system has been accepted as fair. But to leave such matters to a royal commission set up for quite different purposes is to invite only tinkering. The limitations all too apparent in the existing law on serious fraud require more fundamental treatment than that.

CHECKED AT DRAFTS

The shoot-out between the world drafts champion and a computer has ended in victory for mankind. As in the case of similar contests in the world of chess, and for that matter in numerous realms where computers have proved themselves quicker calculators than humans, the contest has puzzled many supporters of the human cause. What are these monsters that we have created only to challenge us at the very skills that once defined us as different from the apes — and from mere machines? Will the curse of Frankenstein, predicted but hastily dispelled by humanist sceptics, prove to have been all too true? Have machines come to rule us at last?

The answer is no. Computers were invented to help humans in a manner no different in essence from the plough and the internal combustion engine. They are tools for increasing efficiency, like fast adding machines. They are designed by humans and work to human specifications. Nowadays they have vastly increased the range of human achievement, but the credit goes to their inventors and operators, not to some metaphysical new construct, the computer.

Trying to breathe superhuman characteristics into machines is a common antic of the unscientific, of those who fail to comprehend and who then react to their incomprehension with irrational fear. To use a computer to help with the washing up is one thing, say the ignorant. But to allow oneself to be beaten by it at chess, at the highest intellectual game to which humans

can challenge each other, is invading sacred territory, going too far.

No it is not. The drafts computer that narrowly failed to defeat Dr Marion Tinsley was designed by human drafts players, programmed by human drafts players and its electric current was kindly turned on by human drafts players. Any conceivable misbehaviour by the computer (and none is conceivable unless humans conceived it) would have been rewarded by a deft throwing of the switch. Thus does mankind assert its sovereignty.

Moreover, Dr Tinsley showed an additional tolerance towards his opponent. The essence of a games-playing computer is that it is permitted to do what its human opponent either cannot do or is not allowed to do. It can refer in the course of each move to every remotely possible move available to it. As some have pointed out, this is as if a player had available to him a quick reference handbook, perhaps indeed a quick reference computer. In the hands of a human, this would have been considered unfair.

So the human player graciously gave his opponent what amounted to a headstart on each move. And still he won. And how he won is the final clue. Dr Tinsley conceived a plan of attack that the computer programmer had never seen before, and so he had failed to write the necessary software. This flawed in its program, the computer was outplayed. But the real battle of wits was between programmer and player, an entirely human affair.

Bail hostels and community hostility

From Mr M. J. Ward

Sir, Many objections to the siting of new bail hostels (report, August 25) arise from a commonly held, but undue, fear of crime. Experience tells that the fear subsides once the hostels are in operation.

If the new Criminal Justice Act is to work, and prison is to be reserved for more serious offenders, then the current programme of 1,100 more bail-hostel places is essential for those who can be safely placed in them. Once established, hostels become part of their local communities and operate quietly and effectively. As one chief probation officer remarked to me recently: "There are more incidents outside my local clubs and pubs on a Saturday night than we have had at our hostels in two years."

Those on remand are placed in hostels on the decisions of magistrates and judges after careful assessment of their suitability, aided by reports from probation officers. Once resident, they come under the direction of the warden and other supervising staff and are subject to internal rules and curfews. As you report (August 28), a statement on agreed national standards for hostels is expected from the Home Office soon.

Objectors to bail hostels tend to forget the significant number of residents who, after due process, are found not guilty of the charges against them.

Yours sincerely,
MICHAEL WARD
(Assistant General Secretary,
Association of Chief
Officers of Probation,
212 Whitechapel Road, E1,
August 28.

From Mr H. A. Thomas

Sir, Your report that bail hostel development is being obstructed by local communities is to some degree understandable: often debates seem to take place without too much knowledge or regard to the facts. Whilst the figures from North Wales may not tell the whole story, I cite some results which relate to our two-year experience in managing two bail hostels in this area. I believe our results are not untypical.

Approximately one person bailed in six is returned to court for breaches of bail rules, generally due to being "out" when they should be "in". Courts mostly then remand the person in custody.

Of the remainder, 96 per cent are returned to court on the due day, no

recorded offences having been committed in the bail period.

Approximately 12 per cent are then given a custodial sentence. The remainder are returned to the community, made subject to probation orders, etc.

We have not experienced any episodes of self-mutilation or more extreme acts of personal harm. These factors are important when one considers incidents within overcrowded remand facilities.

Perhaps the most interesting performance indicator is found in the cards in the warden's room from people both in prison and the community who comment that their stay in the hostel was of considerable importance to them in gaining understandings regarding their offending, and which, hopefully, will mean less re-offending on release.

Yours sincerely,
H. A. THOMAS
(Chief Probation Officer,
North Wales Probation Service,
Alexandra House, Abergelwydd,
Colwyn Bay, Cwyd,
August 26.

From Miss S. A. Robson

Sir, Your report on bail hostels quotes Simon Burns, MP, as saying that his constituents have prevented us from setting up a probation hostel in Chelmsford and as having forced us to look elsewhere.

Three sites were explored in Chelmsford: one was withdrawn from sale before a planning application was heard; planning permission for another was rejected and an appeal was not forwarded (although prospects were good) because a preferable option was available; and the third site, a hotel, was sold before planning determination could be obtained.

Mr Burns has actively campaigned against a hostel being set up here, he says on the ground of our choosing unsuitable sites. Views on suitability will differ, but our attempts to consult him as to what would be a suitable site have been met evasively.

Our bail hostel at Basildon, run successfully on a residential estate since 1978, is one example of a suitable site.

Yours faithfully,
SHEILA ROBSON
(Assistant Chief Probation Officer,
Essex Probation Service,
73 Springfield Road,
Chelmsford, Essex,
August 28.

flower until they are about 30 years old, so we have been anxiously scanning our tree each summer since 1987, its 30th birthday. At last our confidence has been rewarded.

The flowering is only on one small area of the canopy, but one other tree in Cambridge is full of flower. This is a *Sophora*-flowering year, and the St Albans tree, referred to by the Bishop (letter, June 30), has perhaps also joined in.

Dr Balfour Gourlay, who reported on the old St Albans tree in 1933, was a much respected amateur botanist and tree expert who was responsible for a great deal of enlightened tree planting in Cambridge in the inter-war period. The story of the *Sophora* tree would have delighted him.

Yours faithfully,
S. MAX WALTERS,
Inland Close, 46 Mill Way,
Grantchester, Cambridge,
August 24.

Buying British

From Baroness Faithfull

Sir, During this recession why in this country do we import so much? Are our standards lower than that of other countries?

My hairdresser tells me that she uses scissors from Japan, hairdryer from Germany, lotions from France and America. The only English product she uses are paper slips for permanent waves.

Furthermore, travelling in North Wales I called at several dress shops. Many of the attractive suits and dresses were from Germany, Denmark, Sweden and the best shoes were from Italy.

However much one wishes to "buy British" it is only human to want to buy the best. Why cannot we make the best in Britain?

Yours faithfully,
LUCY FAITHFULL,
House of Lords,
August 28.

The cost of water

From Lord Crickhowell, Chairman of the National Rivers Authority

Sir, Mr Michael Carney (letter, August 20) states that much of the investment so far has been "on waste-water quality where no risk is involved". He must know that if improvements are not made to waste-water quality real risks are involved and there are other penalties to be suffered as well.

A recent letter to me from schoolchildren complaining of the squalid articles found in their local river is but one of too many examples of unacceptable situations that still have to be put right; and more general evidence that all is not well is provided by the NRA's water quality survey results for 1990, which show that conditions have deteriorated since 1985.

The greatest amount of the increased cost to date has been in-

curated to put right deficiencies that had been neglected in the past and to achieve objectives set in the 1980s or earlier, rather than to meet any new standards set by the NRA.

We would agree with Mr Carney that there have been serious shortcomings in the way that EC standards have been set in the past and we certainly want to see effective audit of the results of implementing existing directives and to ensure that there is greater scientific input and cost-benefit assessment before further proposals are accepted by member governments.

The Water Act provides for a new system of statutory water quality objectives and in recent months the NRA has been carrying out wide-spread consultation about the way in

Letters to the editor should carry a daytime telephone number. They may be sent to a fax number — 071-782 5046.

Royal behaviour in perspective

From Mr A. H. P. Humphrey

Sir, Janet Daley's article, "Can the royal family survive?" (August 25), should surely be read in conjunction with Ben Macintyre's "A royal split that divided the nation" (March 20) on the divorce of Queen Caroline and George IV.

To view recent royal behaviour in perspective, it is relevant to recall that in 1820 speeches in the House of Lords charged that Queen Caroline was guilty not only of "degrading and disgusting adultery" with an Italian servant but also of "indecorum" with the prime minister and of playing blind man's bluff with the Chancellor of the Exchequer.

When the king was crowned she was turned away from the door of Westminster Abbey, but the monarchy was not shaken.

Yours faithfully,
A. H. P. HUMPHREY,
14 Ambrose Place,
Worthing, Sussex,
August 25.

From Mr L. Howard Wright

Sir, Janet Daley is tackling the problem from the wrong end. The real question is, "Can any royal marriage survive the hounding of today's press?"

Your report (August 26) that the BBC is going to broadcast a fictional forecast of the disintegration of the royal family shows just how sick senior management in the media is.

Yours faithfully,
I. HOWARD WRIGHT,
Flat 23, 39 Blackford Avenue,
Edinburgh 9.

From Mr James Pilditch

Sir, Each of us, in our various ways, is loyal to all manner of people and institutions: family and friends, church, regiment, school, club, team, firm, political party. Of them all, perhaps nothing unites us more than loyalty to the Sovereign.

When Janet Daley argues that the monarchy may be at risk because young members of the family, exposed cruelly to phone tapping and long-range cameras, are seen to behave as human beings do, she reveals a new challenge to us as well as to the monarchy.

Kurds in Turkey

From Lord Avebury

Sir, Several hundred people have been killed or injured in the town of Sirmak in Turkish Kurdistan, in an attack by the Turkish military which took place between August 18 and 20. As part of the same operation, planes and helicopters bombed the villages of Hestan, Delha, Biye and Zorova.

It is estimated by the three MPs representing the Sirmak area that in the region as a whole, as many as 20,000 people may have been displaced from their homes.

The Turkish authorities are claiming that guerrillas of the Kurdistan Workers' Party had occupied Sirmak, and they were forced to intervene. This tale is similar to the one they told after the bombardment and killings of the Kurdish new year celebration on March 21.

I was in Sirmak on April 20, and from the enquiries I and my colleagues then made, we believed that the attack was made on dem-

onstrators because they displayed Kurdish emblems and shouted Kurdish slogans. We saw some of the most severely injured casualties in Diyarbakir Hospital, and learned of the deaths of many children, including children, from their relatives.

While the EC and the UN are occupied with securing a just and lasting peace in the former Yugoslavia which takes into account the self-determination of the various peoples of the Balkans, let them apply these principles to the case of the Kurdish people.

Our failure to insist on the same standards everywhere in the world has given encouragement to military oppressors, and Turkey should be warned that killing and "ethnic cleansing" in Sirmak is as unacceptable as it is in Sarajevo.

Yours faithfully,
ERIC AVEBURY
(Chairman, Parliamentary
Human Rights Group,
House of Lords,
August 26.

From Mrs Ann Rouse

Sir, Can the current extraordinary preoccupation with the lives of the royal family be turning them into a soap opera? Truth is certainly stranger than fiction, and more compulsive.

Perhaps this strong competition attracts for the flop of *Eldorado*.

Yours faithfully,
ANN ROUSE,
Lower Farmhouse, Wabness,
Manningtree, Essex,
August 26.

From Mr Robert Fisher

Sir, It seems curious that by means of sophisticated equipment it is illegal to listen to the telephone conversations of other people but within the law to look at their private behaviour and, moreover, to record and publish it.

Yours faithfully,
ROBERT FISHER,
9 Templemere, Oatlands Drive,
Weybridge, Surrey,
August 27.

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Yours faithfully,
ERIC AVEBURY
(Chairman, Parliamentary
Human Rights Group,
House of Lords,
August 26.

Helping the zoo

From Sir William Henderson, FRs

Sir, I have today sent a cheque of a few hundred pounds to London Zoo requesting that this amount should be added to the gate receipts taken on Monday's bank holiday.

If every fellow of the zoological society made a similar donation it would surely permit the management to keep the zoo open for longer and thus give the president and council the opportunity of finding a more permanent solution to their problem.

Yours faithfully,
WILLIAM M. HENDERSON,
Yarnon Cottage, High Street,
Stratford, Berkshire,
August 25.

Travellers' rest

From Mrs Ursula Barker

Sir, The New Age travellers appear to want a home (report, August 24). Greenham Common, near Newbury in Berkshire, has been vacated by the United States Air Force. Could not the travellers be brought to this very large site, which has hard roads, water and sanitation?

No sheep to worry, no neighbours to annoy and, a final advantage, if there is still a remnant of Greenham Common women protesters, they could at last go through the gates and join the party.

Yours faithfully,
URSULA BARKER,
Foss Cottage,
Silschester, Hampshire.

Stuck for a song

From Mr Michael S. Howells

Sir, On a recent holiday in Greece, a group of ten British were entertained for over an hour by Greeks singing traditional songs. At the end, they said to us that it was our turn and would we please sing a traditional English song. It proved impossible to find one song that we all knew.

Yours faithfully,
M. S. HOWELLS,
Glenowen, Mastlebridge,
Milford Haven, Pembrokeshire,
August 28.

John 1:150

OBITUARIES

DANIEL LUDWIG

Daniel Keith Ludwig, a self-made American shipowner and entrepreneur, who pioneered the development of the supertanker and was once one of the richest men in the world, died on August 27 aged 95. He was born at South Haven, Michigan, on June 24, 1897.

DANIEL Ludwig was the epitome of the American dream: the son of a humble family who earned money by selling popcorn and shining shoes, he made his first business deal at the age of nine, and wound up a billionaire.

Whether he enjoyed his wealth is another matter. Reclusive and notoriously crusty, he flew only in the least expensive seats, ate alone at mid-town New York restaurants and wore the same plastic raincoat for years. For recreation he watched the television re-runs of old movies starring his friend Clark Gable.

Born into a seafaring family — four uncles were captains of vessels plying the Great Lakes, though his father was an estate agent — young Ludwig began his career in 1906 when he used his shoeshine profits to buy a sunken small boat for \$75. He raised and repaired it, and rented it out for \$150.

School seemed to hold little attraction. Ludwig left at the age of 14, worked in various jobs in the shipping industry and five years later borrowed \$5,000 on his father's signature to go into business on his own. Throughout his life he was to display a knack for turning borrowed money into profit, but this first venture was not too successful. Ludwig used the \$5,000 to buy an old



paddle steamer, which he converted into a barge. It became the nucleus of a little fleet of freight vessels hauling timber and molasses, but business was bad. "I had to hit on something," he recalled later, "or I was busted."

What Ludwig hit on was the potential of the oil tanker. He chartered one, and then borrowed the money to buy another. Soon he was building them in his own shipyard. His business methods were, to say the least, enterprising. He would charter ships before they were built, and use the charters as collateral for loans to build them. The

scheme was so successful that the business grew even during the depression years and impressed the powerful Chemical Bank. The bank in 1936 made Ludwig a big loan, which he used to buy several freight vessels, converting them into tankers and laying the foundation for National Bulk Carriers Inc.

By the 1940s Ludwig's Virginia shipyard had developed a process for welding the hulls of tankers instead of riveting them, and began turning them out in quantity for the United States government, which needed them badly in the second world war. This was a good deal for Ludwig. At the end of the war the government gave him back the tankers for nothing, and he found himself the owner of the fifth-largest tanker fleet in the United States.

Taking advantage of lower labour costs in Japan, Ludwig leased a shipyard there in 1951 and began producing bulk carriers and even larger tankers for his own use, culminating in the development of the supertanker, National Bulk Carriers, of which he was sole owner, grew into one of the world's largest private multinational corporations, with more than 20,000 employees and assets of billions of dollars.

By the 1960s, now one of the world's richest shipowners, Ludwig began to diversify. He bought coal mines in Australia and West Virginia, half an insurance company, savings and loan associations and a merchant bank. All were profitable, but, then, in 1967, Ludwig made his one major business mistake.

He went to Brazil, where for \$3 million he bought a tract of Amazonian jungle the size of Connecticut. In what became known as the Jari

Project, Ludwig began to bulldoze the forest and replant large areas with fast-growing Burmese melina trees, forecasting a world fibre shortage in the coming decade. He also mined kaolin and bauxite deposits, established cattle ranches, and built a 26-mile railroad and a \$200 million pulp mill. Conservationists were outraged, but it was opposition within the Brazilian government and Ludwig's confrontational style with local bureaucrats that finally wrecked the project. Ludwig withdrew in 1982, having lost most of his investment of \$863 million.

In recent years Ludwig had devoted much of his attention to the Ludwig Institute for Cancer Research, which he had founded in 1971, selling many of his foreign interests to endow it to the tune of \$700 million. The institute has a staff of more than 500 scientists and technicians working in ten offices in seven nations.

Ludwig's net worth at the time of his death is unknown, but it was estimated by *Forbes* magazine last year to be \$1.2 billion. Ludwig was known as much for his aversion to publicity as for his great wealth. Ludwig allowed himself to be photographed in 1985 for the first time in 20 years, although he usually walked to work in Manhattan. "He was a warm man with his friends, but he just wasn't interested in what the outside world thought of him," R. Palmer Baker, executor of Ludwig's estate, said.

Daniel Ludwig was divorced in 1937 after nine years of marriage and married again in the same year. He is survived by his second wife, and by a daughter born of the first marriage.

IAN ROBERTSON

Ian M. Robertson, CB, LVO, a senior civil servant and patron of the arts in Scotland, died on July 31 aged 74. He was born on February 1, 1918.

IAN M. Robertson was very much part of the Edinburgh scene, having lived at one time very near his school in Melville Street before going up to Edinburgh University. He was, for seven years, chairman of the governors of Edinburgh College of Art and received an honorary doctorate of letters from Heriot-Watt University in 1988. In 1987 he had been given the unusual honour of being elected an honorary member of the Royal Scottish Academy.

Robertson served in the Royal Artillery and London Scottish in the second world war, reaching the rank of captain. After the war, in which he had seen active service in the Middle East and Italy, he entered what was then the Department of Health for Scotland. His career was spent in the Scottish Office departments, much of it near the centre of activities. In the private office he was secretary to Lord Home, the first Minister of State in the Scottish Office in 1951-52 and first Chancellor of Heriot-Watt University. He was secretary to the Secretary of State, James Stuart (later Lord Stuart of Findhorn), before returning to the Department of Health as an assistant secretary.

His time in the private office had given him a wide knowledge of the range and variety of the Scottish Office's responsibilities, so he was ideally suited to prepare, for the New Whitehall series on government ministries, the one on the Scottish Office. The titular author was Sir David Milne, Permanent Under-Secretary of State, but the hand was that of Ian Robertson. The volume served well until John Gib-

son's more mercurial *The Thistle and the Crown* brought it up to date for the Scottish Office's centenary.

Robertson served in Dover House, London, for two years as assistant under-secretary of state, a post then important for liaison with Whitehall departments. The rest of his career in the civil service Robertson spent as an under-secretary, in the Scottish Development Department from 1964 to 1965 and then in the Scottish Education Department from 1966 to 1978.

On retirement, he was the natural choice for the part-time appointment, filled by distinguished senior alumni of the Scottish Office, of Secretary of Commissions for Scotland, advising the Secretary of State and the Crown on appointments such as Justices of the Peace. He also brought his wide experience and influence to his membership, from 1979 to 1981, of the Williams Committee on National Museums and Galleries in Scotland. He became a JP in 1978. He was made LVO in 1986 and CB in 1976.



Robertson married, in 1947, Anne Stewart Marshall, who survives him. Their patronage of artists was evident in their elegant home.

DEREK HURLOCK

William Derek Hurlock, sports car manufacturer, has died aged 72. He was born on July 1, 1920.

DEREK Hurlock was a leading member of the exclusive group of enthusiast entrepreneurs who created and sustained Britain's reputation in sports car manufacture.

Hurlock's father, William, and William's younger brother, Charles, were involved in the motor industry from its earliest days and it was natural that their enthusiasm for motoring should lead the young Derek, after Dulwich College, to join their successful business just before the second world war. They had bought the Thames Ditton factory of the defunct AC company in 1930 and had revived AC as a motor manufacturer.

AC cars of the Hurlock era were powered by a relic of the company's former golden years — a remarkable six-cylinder engine, first seen in 1919, which stayed in production with little modification into the 1960s before being joined, and then replaced, by Bristol and Ford power.

AC had flourished in the 1920s as a sporting manufacturer, but, like so many other bright stars, had collapsed in the great recession. Until the Hurlocks acquired the premises and name it had seemed unlikely that the marque would reappear. These pre-war ACs were considered the equal of MG, Riley and Lagonda sporting cars. At the onset of war in 1939,



Derek Hurlock and the AC Cobra, "the ultimate muscle car"

Derek Hurlock continued in the family business, now concentrating on helping the war effort. The Hurlock policy of building all coachwork within the company, using hand-formed aluminium panels, commended AC as a subcontractor to the aircraft industry and for other war work. Hurlock left his father and

his uncle in charge and joined the royal navy in 1942. His newly acquired engineering skills were put to good effect as a petty officer responsible for servicing torpedo boat power units.

A year after Hurlock came home from the war in 1946, he was made a director of AC Cars. The company did not

return to being a motor manufacturer until October 1947, when it introduced a conservative saloon and drop-head coupé based on pre-war mechanical components.

Hurlock now found himself at the centre of events that set the course of his life for two decades. In October 1951 AC went public, having achieved

an average annual profit of more than £50,000 in the previous 10 years.

An encounter in 1953 assured Derek Hurlock's place in automotive history. In that year AC made an agreement with the designer-constructor John Tojeiro, who had built a series of successful sporting cars. Hurlock saw that this simple but progressive design was what was needed to revitalise AC production and immediately came to terms with Tojeiro to take over the rights to his basic design. Thus was born the AC Ace and its sister cars the Aceca Coupé and Greyhound Saloon.

AC Ace cars were even more successful than their forebears in competition during the 1950s. Not only did an AC win the two-litre class at Le Mans in 1957, but the type won countless races in the overwhelmingly important American market. It was this success that brought Hurlock to the attention, in 1961, of an equally imaginative American, Carroll Shelby, then at his peak as a racing driver.

Shelby saw that the fine-tuning of AC would benefit from a substantial increase in power. His vision, enthusiastically taken up by Hurlock, led to the opening of another new era in AC history, as the AC Cobra (in Europe) and Shelby Cobra (in the US) became the ultimate "muscle car", with a machismo unchallenged to this day. Nominally, AC Cobra production ended in 1969, by which time more than 1,000 had been built. In

fact, the Cobra lingers on in the form of officially sanctioned replicas and unapproved clones.

Hurlock tried to build on the success of the Cobra by introducing a luxurious sporting road car — the AC 428 — based on the seven-litre Cobra chassis. However, this car was not a commercial success and fewer than 100 were sold in seven years of production. AC had to rely on humble commercial trailer production and coach building for survival.

A rare hope appeared in the mid-1970s when Hurlock sought to repeat his successful collaboration with Tojeiro by taking up an advanced mid-engine design by Bohanna and Stables that later became the AC ME 3000 car. Very few of these impressive but costly cars were built, and the company sank into losses in 1979 and 1980. Hurlock sold the valuable Thames Ditton premises and moved to a smaller factory near by. However, the car interests of this great motoring marque were sold in 1984 and the long link between AC Cars and the Hurlock family was severed. The remaining business interests were sold in 1986, when Hurlock went into retirement and was able to devote more time to his model steam engines and grouse shooting.

Derek Hurlock was a shy and kindly man of great physical presence, revered by all who worked with him. His wife, Lorna, died last year and he is survived by a son and a daughter.

DAI VERNON

Dai Vernon, a stage magician who established his career by performing a trick that baffled Harry Houdini, died in Ramona, California, on August 21, aged 98. He was born in Ottawa, Canada.

HIS fellow magicians called Dai Vernon "The Professor", not because he had any academic qualifications, but because he taught so many of them all he knew. The inventor of hundreds of tricks that are now performed routinely, Vernon became mentor to many of the most accomplished magicians of the past half century and passed on the tricks of his trade.

Ricky Jay, an historian of magic and a conjuror himself, wrote earlier this year that Vernon was "without question the most influential, compelling and venerated figure in the venerable art of sleight-of-hand".

Vernon, born David Frederick Wingfield Verner, was seven when he learned his first tricks, from his father, a government worker and amateur magician. He studied mechanical engineering, but the lure of the stage was too great, and by his early twenties he had moved to New York City to take up his chosen career. There, he met Houdini, who prided himself on being able to unravel any magician's work, but Vernon did a card trick that baffled him, and his reputation was made.

In 1963 Vernon moved to Los Angeles, where he helped to found the Academy of Magical Arts, a private dinner club in Hollywood, that became known as "the Magic Castle". He was still performing there in 1990, at 96.

FRANCIS JAMES

Francis James, Australian journalist, traveller, fighter-pilot and eccentric, died in Sydney on August 24 aged 74. He was born in Tasmania on April 12, 1918.

WHILE not an Australian character in the traditional outback mould, Francis James was a flamboyant and paradoxical hero. He was the sort of man in whom Australians still delight. His strong Christian faith was matched by his support for Asia's communist governments. He was an outspoken supporter of Mao Tse Tung but was jailed for three years by the Chinese for espionage during the time of the Gang of Four, as they were

later known. His mischief could enrage the Australian establishment, although he remained an undeniable member of it.

Francis James was born in Queenstown, Tasmania, the son of an Anglican priest, the Rev A. E. James, a keen boxer and one-time Methodist minister who converted after marrying a Catholic. James's formative education was disrupted by his parents' movements. After expulsion from school, he attended Canberra Grammar School with the late Sir John Kerr and the former Australian prime minister Gough Whitlam.

In 1936 James became the youngest cadet to join the RAAF and left a year later

objecting to the rule forbidding officers to talk to non-commissioned airmen. He sailed for England at the outbreak of war to join the RAF, becoming a transport pilot then a fighter pilot. Shortly after joining a Spitfire squadron in 1942 he was shot down over northern France. Though badly burned, he reputedly announced himself to his German captors as "Group Captain Turtle Dove". It is still whimsically asserted that it was not the severity of his war wounds, but his persistent attempts to escape, that finally drove the Germans to send him back to England after 20 months in a prisoner-of-war camp.

His post-war education at

Balliol College, Oxford, ended after two years when he was sent down for kidnapping a fellow student.

Back in Australia he worked for the *Sydney Morning Herald* as a religious writer, becoming noted for his wide-brimmed black fedora hat and saucer-lined cape. The style developed when he became publisher of *The Anglican* newspaper, and took to driving around in a 1936 Rolls-Royce with a typewriter installed in the back.

The prime minister, Sir Robert Menzies, was infuriated when *The Anglican* scooped the announcement that Australian troops were about to be sent to Vietnam. In 1966 James travelled to Ha-

noi to cover the communist side of the conflict. Quoting Socrates, James likened himself to "the gadfly" that stirs on the sluggish nation.

Yet, despite his belief that the teachings of Mao should be read along with the Bible, he was arrested in 1969 after crossing into China from Hong Kong. He suffered three years' imprisonment, which included periods of solitary confinement and interrogation. The reasons for his imprisonment remained a mystery. James denied he was involved in espionage and ten years later the Chinese invited him back to receive a formal apology for his treatment. James's personal philosophy was a profound belief in

personal freedom, and he chose not to align himself with either the Australian Labor Party or left-wing organisations. He reckoned that his life was the greatest demonstration of his art.

James wrote articles and book reviews for *The Sunday Times*, *The Guardian* and *The Listener* magazine. His books include *Christian Doctrine in China Today* (1957) and *The Christian Doctrine of Just War in a Nuclear Age* (1974). In 1947 and 1948 he was the chairman of Oxford Airways Ltd and from 1945 to 1947 was president and chief flying instructor of the Oxford University Aero Club.

He leaves a widow, Joyce, two daughters and two sons.

Church news

Clergy appointments

The Rev Michael Coldough, Team Rector of Uxbridge and Area Dean of Hillingdon (London) to be Archdeacon of Northolt, in succession to the Ven Edith Shiras, who is moving to a parish in Winchester diocese.

The Rev John Barnes, Vicar, St Peter's Rawdon (Bradford) to be Rector, Armthorpe St Leonard and St Mary (Sheffield).

The Rev Robert Cook, Vicar, Halwhistle and Greenhead and Rural Dean of Hexham (Newcastle) to be also an Honorary Canon of Newcastle Cathedral.

The Rev Peter Gray-Smith, Assistant Curate, Cannock Team to be Team Vicar, St John's Heath Hayes, Cannock (Lichfield).

The Rev Thomas Harper, Team Vicar, Bellingham, and Coteside, in the North Tyne and Rededale Team Ministry to be Team Rector, North Tyne and Rededale Team Ministry (Newcastle).

The Rev Noel Hector, Curate, St Mary, Rodbourne Cheney to be Assistant Curate, St Mary, Redcliffe (Bristol).

The Rev Ian Hunter-Smart, Team Vicar, Jamna Team Ministry to be Chaplain to the University of

Sunderland, and Team Vicar in the Sunderland Team Ministry (Durham).

The Rev Canon Anthony Johnson, Rector, East Knyle, Sealey and Sedgill (Salisbury) to be appointed a Canon Emeritus of Salisbury Cathedral on retirement.

The Rev Brian Johnson, Hon Curate, St Barnabas, Dulwich to be Hon Curate, St Paul w St Saviour, Herne Hill (Southwark).

The Rev Geoffrey Miller, Urban Development Adviser, diocese Durham to be also Town Team Community Chaplain, Stockton (same diocese).

The Rev Ross Moughtin, Vicar, Thornham w Gravel Hole (Manchester) to be Vicar, Church, Aughton (Liverpool).

The Rev Michael Nelson, Vicar, St Mary, Blyth and Rural Dean of Bedlington to be Rector, Hexham (diocese of Newcastle).

The Rev John Patterson, Diocesan Adviser in Pastoral Care and Counselling, and Assistant Curate, St Anne, Aigburth (Liverpool) to be Vicar, All Saints, Great Crosby, same diocese.

The Rev Terry Pinner, Diocesan Director of Ordinands (Winchester) to be also Priest-in-charge, Old Alresford and Bighton, and Chaplain to Old Alresford Place, same diocese.

The Rev Gillian Pocock, Dean of Esh, in plurality with Hamsteels (Durham).

The Rev John Roales-Williams, Vicar, Oswestry Holy Trinity (Lichfield) to be Chaplain, Missions to Seamen, Port of Spain, Trinidad and Tobago (Church of the Province of the West Indies).

The Rev John Robinson, to be Curate, Holy Trinity, Dalton, Rothamham (Sheffield).

The Rev Michael St John-Chamney, Rector, Cranford to be Vicar, St Mary and St Peter (London).

The Rev Kevin Tones, Curate, St Peter's, Warrmsworth to be Curate of Thorne, Doncaster (Sheffield).

The Rev Jeffrey Waring, Team Vicar, Eccles, (Manchester) to be Priest-in-charge, Hamworthy (Salisbury).

The Rev Edward Wilkinson, Curate, Bishopwearmouth St Nicholas to be Priest-in-charge, Newbottle (Durham).

The Rev Bridget Woodard, recently Director of Pastoral Studies, Queen's College, Birmingham to be Telford Churches' Officer for Industry and Commerce (Lichfield).

The Rev Canon Peter Heath, Vicar of Glossop and Honorary Canon, Derby Cathedral to retire as from 19 October and to be Canon Emeritus on his retirement.

The Rev Brian Nash, Team Vicar, Bucknall w Bagnall Team (Lichfield) to retire as from 31 October.

Captain Ross Northing, Church Army, Parish Evangelist, Christ the Carpenter, Dogahorpe, Peterborough (Peterborough) to resign as from 30 September and commence training for the priesthood.

The Rev Aileen Wayne, Vicar, Streton w Claymans (Lichfield) retired on 17 August.

Aug 31 ON THIS DAY 1968

The editor of the Soviet paper *Izvestia* was given something to think about when his paper's scathing attack on the Times over its attitude to the invasion of Czechoslovakia was reproduced extensively on that paper's front page.

THE CRAFTY BOURGEOIS TIMES

In a violent attack on *The Times* and Mr William Rees-Mogg, the Editor, *Izvestia* tonight said that the newspaper, which over two centuries had acquired "all the craftiness, hypocrisy, perfidy and foulness of the British bourgeoisie", had opened its pages over the past eight days to people who 30 years ago had stood next to the Nazis, wielding an axe on the corpse of Czechoslovakia, and were now shedding crocodile tears over her fate.

The Soviet Government newspaper said that Mr Rees-Mogg's diligence in bringing forward social elements shaken by fear and anger over the events in Czechoslovakia would have been envied by Geoffrey Dawson, Editor of *The Times* in the pre-war years. *Izvestia* said that at that time the newspaper had fanned at the mouth in favour of agreement with Russian Communism at the expense of others like Dr Benes's Czechoslovakia, which was closely bound to it by agreements and by its very class spirit.

As a close friend of Chamberlain and a member of the "Cliveden set" of "admirers of Hitler and enemies of the Soviet Union", Dawson had early warning about the deal with Hitler. But the only note he made in his diary was pleasure that this would give him time to prepare a leading article.

Of course, *Izvestia* said, his concern was not for Czechoslovakia but how best to prepare the public for the funeral of its freedom. Today Neville

Chamberlain and Dawson were no more but their spirit lived on in every line of the many pages in *The Times* devoted to Czechoslovakia.

On this occasion, however, there was no jubilation. For the past week, *The Times* was in a state which doctors would diagnose as close to violent collapse by unsatisfied pathological hate. "Where have the outward solidity and primness of that newspaper disappeared?"

LETTERS FROM BOURGEOIS

The Times had outstripped the popular newspapers with screaming headlines extending across whole pages. One would think that the sky had fallen in over the British Isles. What had collapsed under the Editor and his patrons, however, *Izvestia* said, was "the carefully nurtured intentions to return Czechoslovakia to the old order when its fortunes were decided not so much in Prague as in London, Paris and Washington."

Readers of *The Times*, according to *Izvestia*, were "City financiers, habitués of privileged London clubs, provincial nobility, pillars of still unwithered colonial businesses, magnates from Birmingham — in fact all those who in spite of the collapse of the Empire and the ruthless advance of competitors, still have a chance to enjoy a life in which everything is judged by the same criterion — is it profitable to the bourgeoisie?"

In such circles, it said, there could be no question about whom to support in Czechoslovakia. It was noteworthy, the article continued, that no letters from workers were to be found among the selection of readers' letters. It added that it would be unfair to omit the "little leading articles" which it claimed were written by Mr Rees-Mogg (*The Times*'s leading articles are written by a number of people). His "thunderings", *Izvestia* said, in favour of "democratic socialism" represented a strange transformation for a man who, from 1961 to 1963 headed the Tory advisory committee on political education.

Pound-for-pound state aid for sport at risk

By Philip Webster, Chief Political Correspondent

A £10 million scheme to boost sport with funds from government and industry is being blocked by the Treasury in its efforts to enforce tight control of public expenditure.

The government has called off a highly publicised launch planned for September 29 of its plan, announced earlier this year, to match every pound given by business to sport with a pound of government money.

The organisers, the Institute of Sports Sponsorship, were told only last Wednesday by the national heritage department that the scheme would have to be held over because of uncertainty over the amount of funding there would be at its disposal next year.

The delay in the scheme, which appeared as a pledge in the Conservative election manifesto, underlines the severity of the spending squeeze ordered by Michael Portillo, the chief secretary to the Treasury. Senior sport officials remain hopeful that the scheme will go ahead.

Both the prime minister and David Mellor, the national heritage secretary, are personally committed to backing sport. But in the present spending round, departments accept that they can take nothing for granted.

If the scheme is dropped Labour will seize on the decision as evidence that the government is prepared to drop manifesto commitments in its attempt to control spending. In April, the Conservatives' general election manifesto said: "We will set up a new business sponsorship for sport scheme."

The proposal was expected to raise some £6 million in England — half from business and half from industry — in its first year, and up to £10 million in the whole of Britain.

Firms would be able to give up to £25,000 to help improve football, rugby and cricket grounds.



Portillo: imposing tight squeeze on spending

and to build new pavilions and athletics tracks. The facilities would have received equal funding from the Treasury. Companies have shown great interest in the scheme.

Peter Lawson, the general secretary of the Institute of Sports Sponsorship, said yesterday: "This appears to be an understandable Treasury twitch. I hope they will calm down and allow this exciting new venture to get off the ground. It offers much for sport at the grassroots level. We have a huge backlog of firms waiting for applications forms to take part in this scheme."

Bryan Gould, national heritage spokesman for the Labour party, said yesterday that more and election promises were being broken as a result of the recession. "Sport is simply another victim of Tory economic failure."

"I think it is very regrettable that sport should suffer. It was a good idea to try to encourage private businesses to give money." He said he would protest and would monitor the situation.

A spokeswoman for the Sports Council said last night there had been rumours that all was not well with the scheme, although the organisation had not been officially informed it was being dropped.

BBC chief to be given more power

Continued from page 1

response was not more substantive because there is so much in Mr Grade's speech that needs careful reflection.

Lord Gordon Lennox rejected Mr Grade's claim that the government were appeasing the government and interfering with management. "Perhaps it was different in the past. It is not now." He appeared to contradict, however, what is believed to be the plan of Mr Huxley and Mr Birt to occupy the "higher ground" by broadcasting only what the commercial channels do not. He endorsed Mr Grade's approach, saying he supported a "broad range" of programming from *Eldorado* to *Newnight*.

Colin Shaw, a former BBC secretary and now director of the Broadcasting Standards Council, who has long called for a more accountable board of governors, said of Lord Gordon Lennox's new proposals: "This is an extraordinary bold first step. It's one of the healthiest things they've done in a long time."

BBC revolution, page 2
Diary, page 8

Lamont spearheads mission to save ERM

Continued from page 1

co-ordinated economic expansion in Europe.

M. Bérégovoy's appearance on television was the first by the French government's heavy artillery after the Mitterrand administration was caught off-guard by the summer surge of opposition to further European union.

His main aim was to persuade doubters not to believe the arguments of some leading conservative and centrist politicians that France could simply re-negotiate a better treaty and that it would be business as usual in the European Community.

On Thursday, President Mitterrand is to take part in a televised debate with Philippe Séguin, a Gaullist and the leading opponent of the treaty. The debate, the first undertaken by M. Mitterrand since 1988, is to go ahead without a planned satellite appearance by John Major, who had been asked to support the treaty. Mr Major declined the invitation, causing dismay among the president's advisers — but also some relief among supporters who felt that a plea from that quarter could have backfired.

M. Bérégovoy said, in his television plea, that German reunification had made it even more necessary "for Germany to be solidly tied to the European wagon". He said: "The Germans, who we are asking to reduce interest rates as soon as they can, are going to say 'You don't want Europe, we're going to take care of ourselves'."

"If there is a divorce (between France and Germany), it means Germany will find its autonomy again, not immediately but progressively. It would look to the east," he said. "A rupture would be a bad blow for Europe, for democracy and for France. We have to avoid it at all costs."

The government and the leaders of the centre-right opposition are praying that the sober reality of autumn will show hostility to monetary and political union to have been a holiday tantrum. Their problem is that the "No" campaign has grabbed the emotional high ground, with arguments that touch on national pride and French identity.

The former Socialist prime minister, Michel Rocard, lamented: "It's like in the cinema. It's always much easier to scare, to worry and appeal to the irrational than to reassure, explain and convince."

Leading article, page 9



Hopping mad: standing firmly on 10ft high wooden stilts David Leppik of the Kent Museum of Country Life picks hops by hand the way thousands of Eastenders from London used to do during their summer holidays before machines were introduced to do the picking. Most of the Kent hop crop is harvested mechanically nowadays but the museum at Aylesford, near Maidstone, still grows hops in the traditional way and harvests them by hand, the pickers walking along the rows of hops on their tall wooden stilts.

Beer enthusiasts from Canaan, the Campaign for Real Ale, spent the bank holiday weekend at the museum learning the art. After instruction from Mr Leppik they tried their hands at hop-picking and their legs at still-walking before sampling beers made with last year's crop. Tomorrow Brewery Month starts and more than 40 breweries will be open to visitors. Many of the breweries taking part will be operating tours for the first time and after showing visitors how beer is made they will invite them to the tasting room. The Brewers' Society, which wants to make drinkers more aware of how beer is made, said: "September is a logical choice for Brewery Month. For centuries it was the traditional start to the brewing year and it remains closely associated with the annual harvest of barley and hops."

Britain soaks as gales and rain hit the coast

Continued from page 1

ally found by a dog and flown to safety. Dave Freeborn, leader of the search, said: "They did the sensible thing and got into their tent. They were hungry, wet and cold, but otherwise unharmed."

Coastal areas were worst hit by the gales, and some parts of the country saw more than half an inch of rain. Scores of boats, including a 45ft trawler, sought refuge in the port of Bridlington, as waves, some reported to be 25ft high, smashed over the harbour wall. Boats were capsized in the storm and a car on the sea front was washed into the water. Gales smashed deckchairs and damaged children's amusements at Scarborough and Whitby.

A P&O cross-Channel ferry was blown onto a mudbank with 690 passengers on board as it tried to enter Portsmouth harbour in high winds. The *Fride of Winchester* was helped by tugs from the dockyard and was pulled free within an hour. A dredger with a crew of three was beached in high winds off Folkestone. Coastguards said they were not in danger and they hoped to refloat her on a high tide.

Favourite holiday spots in Cornwall were flooded, and shopkeepers in Fowey blocked their doorways with sandbags as the winds drove tides a foot higher than usual over the sea wall.

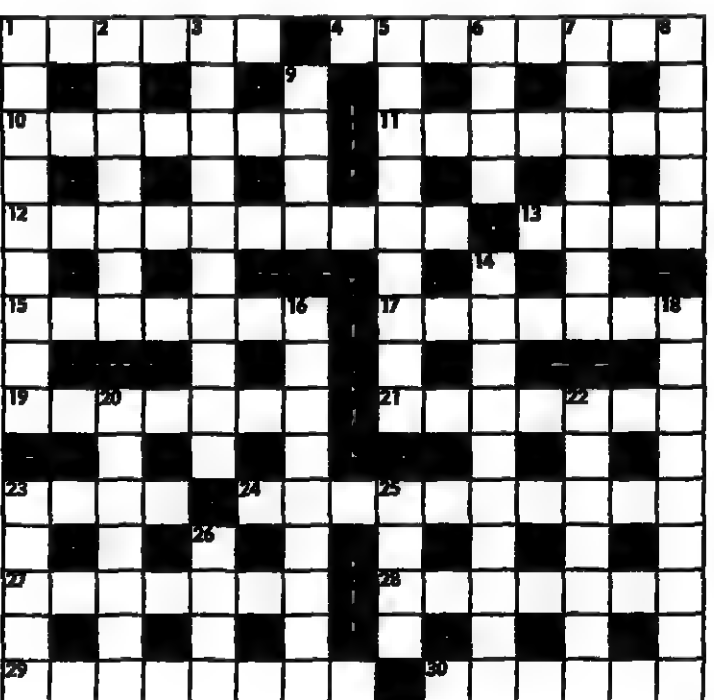
In Devon, Bideford bandmen were so absorbed by their carnival performance that they at first failed to notice the water gathering around their ankles as flood waters washed into the town. The esplanade at Sidmouth was closed after 30ft waves flooded the road.

There was also flooding in Gloucestershire as the river Severn burst its banks spilling water into riverside villages. The National Rivers Authority had issued a yellow flood alert.

In Dorset, police warned walkers not to venture onto cliff-top paths in the high winds as Weymouth seafront was closed to traffic with the tide cascading over the wall and at Lyme Regis, walkers on the Cobb had to be told to get off by police using loudspeakers. Campers had to pack up and leave at West Bay, Bridport, because of flooding, and several yachts along the coastline were smashed when they broke from their moorings.

Most of the country suffered similar conditions with roads closed because of fallen trees, flooding and traffic accidents. Seven people were injured in a pile-up on the M25 which closed the road near Chertsey, Surrey, for two hours and a tourist escaped serious injury when a 40ft tree crashed onto an open-top bus in London's Embankment.

THE TIMES CROSSWORD NO 19,011



ACROSS

- 1 Husband's difficulty (6).
- 4 Where French is in the abstract invaluable (8).
- 10 Go back to the right exit (7).
- 11 The clue here is "A sportsman's dog" (7).
- 12 Time to give encouragement in a mundane way (10).
- 13 Nothing like (4).
- 15 Suspended sentence (7).
- 17 In time it must be held back for lack of activity (7).
- 19 Girl's set point is in contention (7).
- 21 Creating a garden in the West Indies (7).
- 23 Recommend a change of residence (4).
- 24 Making a man diet in error, it's alleged (10).
- 27 Swallow a single drink (7).

DOWN

- 2 Taking issue about covering the cheese (7).
- 29 Fit a dog against mechanised transport (8).
- 30 Trendy action? Absolutely! (6).
- 1 Decided against competing, being a little hurt (9).
- 2 The treatment in dealing with one detained by the FBI (7).
- 3 The company's investment in 4 is ahead of others (10).
- 5 Nasty green pill that's really off-putting (9).
- 6 Puffer a pen? (4).
- 7 Plainly not an inside job (7).
- 8 A Russian material of durability (5).
- 9 Pole shown in excellent article to be confined (4).
- 14 The joint appeal won't affect his consumption (10).
- 16 A soldier reading order out with some hesitation (9).
- 18 A gang one many find very wicked (9).
- 20 Few cut in front of a driver lacking experience (7).
- 22 A girl turned ten has entered before (7).
- 23 Copy a note twice over before getting caught (5).
- 24 An outstanding feature (4).
- 25 There's very little to be seen in the Coliseum in Italy (4).

THE PARKER DUOFOLD

The solution of Saturday's Prize Puzzle No 19,010 will appear next Saturday. The 5 winners will receive a Duofold fountain pen supplied by Parker

Concise crossword, page 13
Life & Times puzzles

SCIENTIFICS

By Philip Howard

- CHAOS THEORY**
a. A branch of quantum physics
b. Little changes have big effects
c. Advection theory
- BRAGG RULE**
a. A particle law
b. Pop television arts programming
c. A monetarist proposition
- ELECTRA COMPLEX**
a. An electro-organic reaction
b. Sexual feelings towards father
c. Urge to change the world
- NEEDHAM THESIS**
a. Failure to be biogenetic
b. L.G. Huxley's theory of organic chemistry
c. Proposition that women are superior

Answers on page 10

AA ROADWATCH

For the latest AA traffic and roadworks information, 24 hours a day, dial 0836 401 followed by the appropriate code

National	737
C London (with N & S Circs)	731
M-ways/roads M1-M25	732
M-ways/roads M1-Dartford	733
M-ways/roads Dartford-TM23	734
M25 London Orbital only	735
Local	736
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WEATHER

cloudy with rain which will become more showery. Northern Scotland will also be cloudy with rain, heavy at times. Remaining areas of the United Kingdom will be generally showery, heavy and blustery at times in the west and north. Winds will be fresh to strong, mostly from the southwest, but up to gale force over coasts and hills in the north. Outlook: Northern Scotland will continue cloudy with rain; generally bright and showery elsewhere.

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MONDAY AUGUST 31 1992

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● FOOTBALL 20,21
● CRICKET 17

Sheringham fails to lift Tottenham

Fluke by Cundy robs Ipswich of home success

Ipswich Town.....1
Tottenham Hotspur.....1

By STUART JONES
FOOTBALL CORRESPONDENT

IPSWICH, who felt justifiably aggrieved by the award of a penalty which denied them a potential victory over Liverpool last Tuesday, were the victims of an even more bizarre goal in the Premier League at Portman Road yesterday. Scored by Jason Cundy from some 55 yards, it cost them another couple of points at home.

Nevertheless, Ipswich, as against Liverpool, recovered from the unforeseen setback and preserved their unbeaten record. They may not have been accompanied by fortune so far in the league, but they have sufficient resilience, flexibility and talent to expect to achieve more than mere survival.

Tottenham cannot yet be as optimistic. Cundy, with his extraordinary wind-assisted fluke on the half-hour, did pull them clear of their undignified position at the bottom of the table, but they appear to be a collection of strangers assembled now and then for official duties.

Sheringham, bought from

Team	P	W	D	L	F	A	Pts
Blackburn	5	3	2	0	7	3	11
QPR	5	3	1	1	8	5	10
Norwich	5	3	1	1	10	8	10
Everton	5	3	0	2	6	9	9
Arsenal	5	3	0	2	8	6	9
Coventry	5	3	0	2	8	6	9
Leeds United	5	2	1	1	5	7	7
Ipswich Town	5	1	4	0	8	7	7
Man Utd	5	2	1	2	8	7	7
Manchester City	5	2	1	2	8	7	7
Sheff Wed	5	1	3	1	7	9	6
Sheff Utd	5	1	3	1	7	9	6
Nottingham Forest	5	1	3	1	7	9	6
Southampton	5	1	3	1	7	9	6
Crystal Palace	5	0	4	1	9	4	4
Sheff Utd	5	1	3	1	7	9	6
Nottingham Forest	5	1	3	1	7	9	6
Tottenham	5	0	3	2	10	3	3
Wimbledon	5	0	2	3	4	7	2

Nottingham Forest for £2.1 million and the latest addition to a revamped line-up, is not the only one still finding his feet. The defence, featuring a couple of former Southend United full backs, was unravelled by Leeds United last week and still looks to be frayed at the edges.

Yet Walker, promoted ahead of Thorsvold, had little need to demonstrate his youthful ability. Ipswich did not, and perhaps will not, carry enough firepower to apply the finishing touch to their bright and inventive

play. On this occasion, they were rescued by an old and familiar favourite.

More than a decade ago, in an Ipswich side which finished as the Football League runners-up and the winners of the Uefa Cup in the same season, Wark scored 36 goals. He claimed 14 of them in Europe, a record equaled by Altofini of AC Milan but never surpassed.

The wily Scot, breaking productively from midfield then, tends to be used nowadays as a sweeper or central defender. His 35-year-old legs cannot carry him as far or as fast as once they did but, on the stroke of half-time, he pierced Tottenham.

Selected back in his mid-field role for the first time since he returned to the club in October, he read the mind of Williams, Ipswich's only acquisition since they won last season's second division title. Wark, at full stretch, lobbed the ball over the advancing Walker and under the bar.

Cundy had yet Tottenham ahead with similar precision but, in spite of jovial claims that he had spotted Forrest off his line, there could have been none of the same purposeful intent. Effectively, he was doing no more than forcefully defending a throw-in near the halfway line.

His volley, like so many of the other passes launched in that direction, was lifted by the stiff and swirling breeze. A startled Forrest appreciated too late that the ball might be floating over his head. To his embarrassment and to everybody else's surprise, it did.

On only one other occasion was Ipswich's goalkeeper stretched. He extended himself to push around a shot from Samways on the hour but, as Mick McGivern admitted, Ipswich should have made more of their creativity, which all too often became entangled in Tottenham's off-side trap.

"We created many opportunities without reaching the heights of Tuesday night," their manager said. "John Wark's was a terrific goal and we had four other good chances." Those who should accept credit for missing them were Kwong, Dozell, Wark and Goddard.

PSWICH TOWNS: C. Powell; P. Williams, M. Thompson, M. Schofield, J. Wark, D. Lugg, G. Williams, P. Goddard (sub: S. Morris, G. Johnson, J. Dozell, C. Kwong); TOTTENHAM HOTSPURS: J. Walker, D. Austin, J. Edmunds, S. Suckley, J. Cundy, M. Buxton, D. Anderson, G. Davis, J. Sheringham, P. Allen (sub: A. Gray), R. H. H. H. H.

Giggs on song, page 20
Arsenal prosper, page 21

Blackmore defies meningitis scare

CLAYTON Blackmore, the Manchester United and Wales defender, played against Nottingham Forest on Saturday, just 24 hours after undergoing a series of precautionary tests in hospital amid fears that he may have contracted meningitis (see page 18).

Blackmore, who played for the last 46 minutes at the City Ground, coming on as a substitute for the injured Mike Phelan, made United's second goal for Ryan Giggs. He had been taken ill on the team bus as United travelled down to Southampton to prepare for last Monday night's televised Premier League game against Southampton at The Dell.

Blackmore was revived by Jim McGregor, the United physiotherapist, and spent several days at home resting before being admitted to hospital on Friday morning. See Sharpe, United's Eng-

land winger, is recovering after contracting viral meningitis during the summer. It is thought unlikely that he will be in a position to play senior football until November at the earliest.

"We now believe that Clayton was suffering from a virus which has been going through the club and which had already affected Neil Webb and Gary Walsh," Alex Ferguson, the United manager, said.

"Clayton keeled over on the coach but recovered fairly quickly. He did feel terrible at the time but seems to be fine now. We sent him to hospital for routine tests. He played on Saturday but would not have done so had there been anything seriously wrong."

United will be aiming for a third successive win against Crystal Palace on Wednesday.

Giggs on song, page 20
Arsenal prosper, page 21

Referee is dazzled at Orient

THE football referee's job has never been an easy one. But Kelvin Morton discovered a new degree of technical difficulty in the second division match between Leyton Orient and Blackpool at Brisbane Road on Saturday (see page 18).

Orient were on their way to a 1-0 victory when, midway through the second half, Morton stopped the game, went to the touchline and asked a spectator in the West Stand to move because his shirt was distracting him.

Frank Clark, the managing director of Orient, was as puzzled as the rest of the 4,309 crowd. "I have never seen anything like it. The lad was wearing quite a bright yellow shirt, but we were playing in red, and he was wearing white so I assume it must have clashed with the linesman's flag." The spectator, an Orient season ticket-holder, obligingly moved further back and later saw the funny side while talking to Danny Baker on Radio 5. Clark was happy as long as his season ticket-holder was happy.

"I hope he's not too upset or he'll be blaming me. I get blamed for everything that goes wrong around here. I suppose this could mean there may be another restriction on his way. Next thing you know, spectators will not be allowed to wear bright yellow shirts, or what will happen when Norwich are playing I don't know."

Taylor adds voice to criticism of Pakistan

Auckland: The controversy over whether Pakistan's bowlers are guilty of ball-doctoring took a further turn yesterday when Ian Taylor, the former New Zealand cricket manager, entered the fray.

According to the *Sunday Star* newspaper, Taylor warned the New Zealand team to look out for ball-doctoring when Pakistan make a short tour of their country at the end of the year for a Test match and three one-day internationals.

Two years ago, Taylor returned from New Zealand's tour of Pakistan and created a

storm by claiming that Wasim Akram and Wazir Zaman, the Pakistan fast bowlers, had scuffed up the ball to enhance late swing. Pakistan had taken the series comfortably, winning each of the three Tests. Similar accusations of ball-doctoring have been made this summer against Wasim and Wazir, who played a decisive part in their team's 2-1 Test series victory over England, taking 43 wickets between them.

Allan Lamb, the England batsman, claimed that the Pakistanis had doctored the ball in the international matches this summer.

Taylor said he was not surprised the Pakistani fast bowlers were apparently continuing the practice they had employed against New Zealand but he was mildly surprised they had tried it in England.

"I was surprised that they were attempting those tactics in England, if what we read is true," he said. "I thought the umpires there would have been too alert and vigilant for them to have got away with it."

Taylor, who stepped down as New Zealand manager after the World Cup earlier this year, said the New Zea-

landers could do a lot to help themselves.

"We have got to keep an eye on it. I don't think it's only an umpires' responsibility. The batsmen have got to be aware of it too."

"They should be observing what's going on. They're close to the ball and if they have any suspicions they should draw them to the umpires' attention."

Taylor added that New Zealand had been "a bit remiss" in Pakistan in 1990. "We should have picked up what was happening before we did. Virtually a whole Test went before we clicked on to

it," he said. Taylor said he noticed on television coverage of the Pakistani matches against England that Wazir was getting prodigious and late movement.

"That's exactly what was happening in Pakistan in 1990. You had to see it to believe it," he said. "It was just unusual the amount of late movement he got for a bowler of his pace who is normally relying more on movement off the pitch." (Agencies)

Essex poised, page 17
Village people, page 17

World record falls to Bubka for fifteenth time



Bubka: consolation

Padua, Italy: Sergey Bubka set his fifteenth world outdoor pole vault record when he cleared 6.12 metres at an international athletics meeting here yesterday.

Bubka soared over the bar with plenty of room to spare in his first attempt at the height. His vault improved the mark of 6.11 metre which he set at a meeting in Dijon, France, in June. He also holds the indoor record of 6.13 metres, and has set 16 records indoors. The Ukrainian, 28, failed once at 5.85 metres earlier in the competition, but recovered to clear the height on his second attempt.

"I'm very happy to break a record in Padua because I have a lot of friends in Italy and always have a lot of fun when I come here," Bubka, whose record-breaking streak

dates back to 1984, said. Bubka, who failed to win a medal in one of the biggest upsets of the Olympic Games in Barcelona earlier this month, said he was convinced that he could go even higher.

"Everybody thinks it is easy just to go out and break records but I'm a human being, not a machine," he said. "However, I will keep on training hard and I am sure I can take the record beyond 6.12 metres." Bubka will be in action in Italy again on Friday, when he is scheduled to take part in the final meeting of the grand prix season, in Turin. He will also compete in Rieti, near Rome, on Sunday and in Tokyo later next month.

Bubka continued his lucrative policy of taking "small steps" which has seen him

improve the record one centimetre at a time.

The Olympic champion in Seoul and the winner at the world championships in Tokyo last year raised his arms in triumph after he had broken the record and walked toward the stands to receive the ovation of a capacity crowd at the Arzella stadium.

The record brought some measure of consolation to Bubka for his failure in Barcelona, where he failed with three consecutive attempts and did not record a clearance.

"I am very happy. I have a special feeling when I jump in Italy. This track that I know very well, also helped," Bubka, who set three of his previous world records during Italian meetings, said.

"I can't predict when the

next record may come. I will train more and more to improve. I always try my best, in every meeting," Bubka said.

Organisers said the world champion did not get any special bonus for his record attempt. "He's our long time friend. He made a wonderful gift to us and to the crowd," Gloria Santi, said. Santi said that he was happy for his family, who were upset by his failure in Barcelona, which was possibly due to a tendon inflammation.

"I am going to call my son Vitaly. He will have his first day of school [on] Tuesday and this will be a great gift for him," Bubka, who lives in Berlin, said.

His next appearance is due to be in Turin on Friday in the IAAF grand prix final.

TODAY IN
SPORT

MOTOR SPORT



Michael Schumacher, the 23-year-old German driver, scored his first victory in Formula One by beating Nigel Mansell in winning the Belgian grand prix yesterday. Page 15

RACING

Clive Brittain has hopes of taking the last classic of the racing season, the St Leger, with User Friendly, winner of the Oaks and the Irish Oaks. Pages 18-19

TENNIS



Jennifer Capriati, the 16-year-old American who won the Olympic tennis gold medal, today starts her bid to win the United States Open. Page 16

GOLF

Per-Ulrik Johansson and Fredrik Lindgren, both of Sweden, share the lead going into the last round of the English Open at The Belfry today. Page 14

CRICKET



Keith Fletcher hopes his Essex team will wrap up the county championship before he takes over as England manager. Page 17

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Schumacher tears of joy as Mansell misses again

MICHAEL Schumacher yesterday scored his first Formula One victory, a year since his dramatic rise to the Belgian grand prix. The German, 23, stood on the podium, crying at his national anthem, as he played. He deserves to be there again, for he truly earned his colours as he won on one of the toughest, longest circuits in the sport, battling against the rain, the constant danger of spinning cars and the tactical minefield presented by two pit stops.

Nigel Mansell, already crowned as the world drivers champion, and Riccardo Patrese, were second and third respectively yesterday and thus clinched the constructors' championship for Williams-Renault.

Schumacher's success is a credit to his Benetton team, to the very reliable Ford V8 engine and to the exceptional coolness that he has displayed since he raced here with Jordan-Ford last year.

It was easier. "This is the first time I have cried for many, many years," said "Eddie" today, "but I could win this race, but when I found myself in fourth place, I just concentrated on driving. Then I managed to change tyres at the right moment and ended up in the lead."

This is the first time in 31 years that a German has won a full Formula One race. Then it was Wolfgang von Trips and he won at Aintree in a Ferrari, after him, Jochen Mass won, in Spain in 1975 driving a McLaren-Ford, but only half the usual points were awarded because the race was stopped after 29 laps when *Rob Stommelen's* Lola-Ford crashed into the crowd and five spectators were killed.

Schumacher is now in third place in the drivers' table, only one point behind Patrese, while Benetton-Ford is second in the constructors' league, ahead of McLaren-Honda by four points.

Spain is always a severe test of a driver's skills, the drivers' stamina, but it is also a race where tactics can overcome other weaknesses. Yesterday, with the rain stopping and starting, pit crews had their work cut out with cars whirling in and out.

It was, as Patrese pointed out, a very confusing race, with the lead changing hands several times. Senna, who finished fifth, started on slick, dry-weather tyres and stayed with them long past the other drivers had been told to come in for rain tyres. But as soon as he came into the pits on lap 14, all hell broke loose.

Mansell's last charge to a record nine wins was stymied by a problem with the left-bank exhaust, which fell off and caused him to drop from three seconds behind Schumacher in more than 40 two laps from the end.

It was a great day for Martin Brundle, the British driver who finished fourth, in his Benetton-Ford after a superb performance, which must have done his career prospects a world of good. He is one of the drivers who is being bounced around in the full-out storming from "the indecisiveness shown by the Williams team in deciding who will drive for it next year."

Mike Hakkinen, driving a Lotus-Ford, was sixth, but there was bad luck for his team-mate Johnny Herbert, whose engine stopped on the last lap after he had stormed past a number of supposedly more powerful and certainly richer cars with great aplomb.

[illegible]

Warwick takes title as Peugeot drop hint

Warrick and Dutton share the lead with victory at Silverstone. Le Mans and here, plus a second place at Donington Park. They finished a lap ahead of Geoff Lees, of Britain. Jan Lammers, of Holland, and David Brabham, of Australia, in a Toyota.

Aturo Beldi, of Italy, and Philippe Alliot, of France, who had led for 20 laps in their Peugeot until a pit stop dropped them back, finished third.

Peugeot, who established their sports car team at Vevey only two years ago and finished second to the now-absent Jaguar last season, hinted they may enter Formula One if the sports car series collapses.

Frederic Saint-Geours, Peugeot's director general, said: "We want to compete on a global basis in a championship which attracts good interest. We have a winning team and we would want to compete with our own car and our own engine."

The final race is at Magny-Cours, France, on October 18. (Reuter)

Forties provide missi

Heavy weather: Kim Thomas, left, and Allison Ba...

Dominant Tho

By Mike Rosewall

HENLEY was at its most inhospitable for the century skiff championships yesterday. The strength of the downstream wind and intermittent rain saw singles competitors battling to make any headway approaching the start and consideration was even given to towing them to the stake-boats.

Skiff shovers are a hardy breed, however, and the scheduled 60 races were completed. Spectators were even treated to the sight of 23 former champions rowing past in the tea interval — Penny Chuter, with 21 championships behind her, sharing the limelight with Gerald Lewis, 81, the singles champion in 1946 and 1947.

Skiff shoving, since Penny Chuter's days, has been a nursery for high-quality rowers and, at the same time, a haven for leading rowers seeking a more relaxed atmosphere after a hard international season. Yesterday, Kim Thomas, 24, with the Olymp...

SPEEDWAY

Havelock
secures

Whitaker
BY JENNY MAGAKTHER

world title MICHAEL Whitaker and the 18-year-old Henderson Monsanto achieved their sec-

Havlock, Poland: Gary Havlock overcame a leg injury from a high-speed collision here on Saturday to become the first Englishman in 12 years to win the world individual championship.

Havlock collected 14 points in the final by winning four of his five races and placing second in the other. Leading Swedish rider, Per Olsson, was second with 11 points and the Dane, Gerit Landberg, who is with Bradley Heath, third with 10.

Havlock, 23, needed treatment for a gashed leg during the final at full speed by riding under Tesar's machine in the eighth heat. The Bradford and England team captain jumped off the track, claiming a "thundersmash," which swamped the track and delayed the rerun by 75 minutes, says a wire to two newspapers.


and successive wins in the Silk Cut Derby at Hickstead yesterday after a stirring performance in the worst conditions anyone can remember in the 31-year history of the competition.

The continuous rain had turned the normally immaculate turf in the arena into something resembling a mud-bath. Because of the conditions, the middle part of the Devil's Dyke was lowered, the sixth fence, the oxer, was reduced in width and the time allowed extended.

Even so, Whitaker, who said some of the fences rode "about six inches higher" because of the going, was the only one of the 34 starters to finish on four faults. In doing so, he collected the £5,000 first prize outright.

His older brother, John, on

Bowman
clear of



George Bowman subdued an excellent dressage with a slick negotiation of the cross-country marathon in the fastest time of the day at Windsor. Despite the slippery conditions, he finished seven minutes under the time to maintain his lead in the Lexus national horse driving championships for an unprecedented fifteenth time (a Special Correspondent writes).

"The course drove quite nicely," he said, "with the hazards tighter than the world championships last weekend." Bowman finished a good 20 points ahead of Aloys Holder, second to him in the same

Bag gold for McLeod

McLeod said, "I can understand why Nick and the rest of the boys weren't here. They have to make a living out of their sport."

British runners swept the board at this new event on the weekend. Brownie Cardywise of Bromsgrove and Leitch won the women's 10km, while Dave Hill, of Thames Hale and Hoeds, and Liz Hughes, of Cardiff, were the winners in yesterday's 25km.

Belgrave Harriers completed a league and cup double when they won the British Athletics League title for the first time at Hendon on Saturday. Their 433-points total was a record and left the champions, Haringey, more than 100 points behind.

Jon Ridgeon, second in the high hurdles at the 1987 world championships, continued his progress at 400 metres hurdling, winning in 50.83sec. His Belgrave colleagues, John Regis and Marcus Adam, took the 200 metres A and B races in 21.19sec and 21.45sec and led the club to victory in the sprint relay.



net find the going tough on their way to victory in the women's doubles on the Thames at Henley yesterday

mas maintains family tradition

pic Games behind her, won three, titles, including the women's doubles, in which she was partnered by her fellow Olympian, Allison Barnett.

Thomas's mother and father also showed their prowess. Paul, 54, won the veteran doubles and Hilary featured in the champions' row-past with Mary Birch, whose daughter, Sarah, 1, came a British under-23 international this year and was also competing yesterday.

Roger Haire, a carpenter from Walton and an impressive performer in the British ergometer championships, also had his sights set on three titles, but had to be content with one, the men's singles.

Things went against him and Sarah Birch in the mixed doubles, when Haire uncharacteristically crabbed after the start, giving Thomas and Nick Mephem too much early leeway. Haire, unbeaten for two years in a single, had a battle in the morning with Malcolm Knight, a 16st 12lb policeman scheduled for duty at the Notting Hill carnival later in the day.

Haire was warned for his steering off the start, but corrected in time. Both Haire and his final opponent, the 1985 champion, Jim Tims, found steering difficult in the windswept final, but Haire retained his title by a length.

□ Russell Athletic, the American sportswear company, is to double its backing for Steve Redgrave and Matthew Pinsent, the British coxmen, after their success in the Olympics. The duo were originally promised £10,000 in a success-related agreement last February. Redgrave welcomed the news and said: "It is ironic that an American company should be the first to back our bid to repeat our Barcelona win".

RESULTS: Men's doubles: J Goodridge and A Tompkins (Weymouth) 14, J McCall and G Bennett (Weymouth) 14, 2min 59sec. **Women's doubles:** A Bennett and K Thomas (Thames Valley) 14, 3 min 8sec and S Birch (Weymouth) 14, 3min 15sec. **Men's singles:** R Haire (Thames Valley) 14, 3min 24sec. **Women's singles:** K Thomas (Thames Valley) 14, 3min 24sec. **Women's doubles:** T Bennett and E Hemmer (Thames Valley) 14, 3min 24sec. **Men's singles:** R Haire (Thames Valley) 14, 3min 24sec. **Women's singles:** K Thomas (Thames Valley), 14, 3 min 24sec. **Men's doubles:** J Goodridge and A Tompkins (Weymouth) 14, 2min 59sec.

EQUESTRIANISM **Parrott gets away to**
er surges through the mud
 Henderson Gammon, shared after which some determined fence on Vivakdi, Turi gave a

second place with Nelson Pessoa, of Brazil — who first won the Derby in 1963 — and Joe Turf, on Vital, the winners in riding by Whitaker and a "second wind" from Monsanto brought them safely home on four copybook display through the dyke on Vital, but, frustratingly, hit the sixth fence and the open ditch.

1990. All three had eight faults.

Michael Whitaker has always insisted that the Irish-bred Monsanta, owned by Lady Harris, was a "tough" horse and his performance yesterday was ample proof. There was an uneasy moment, coming off the 10ft 6in Derby bank, but the old horse—who has completed the Derby four times—"knew what was coming and set himself up for the rails which followed."

Whitaker's superb horsemanship was seen to telling effect through the dyke, but after the water, Whitaker sensed that Monsanta was "tiring."

"I took a pull and he came straight back to me, which he doesn't normally do," he said. "Their only faults came at the next fence, the water-ditch, faults."

"I reckon it took more out of him than Barcelona," Whitaker said afterwards. He maintains that the horse is only 16—according to his Irish passport—and hopes to continue riding him for another two years. "I'll keep him just for competitions like this one," he said. Yesterday's win brings Monsanta's career winnings to more than £500,000.

John Whitaker, who to Michael's relief withdrew his second horse, Hopscotch, because of the conditions, hit the middle part of the dyke as well as fence 15b on Gammon. "It was rising just centering," he said.

Out there, he said, "I put on 50 lb, who won on Gran Geste in 1963 and 1965, also hit the first part of the dyke and the eleventh

There were plenty of hard-luck stories. Tina Cassan, the runner-up last year, had a fall after Tyeser stopped at the top of the bank. Under the controversial new FEI rule, she was therefore eliminated.

Nick Skelton, who felt after his elimination at the Olympics that his luck could get no worse, found himself on the floor when Everest Limited Edition fell at the water when they were clear. "It is just not my year," Skelton said.

Earlier, his former top horse, Linda Jones's Apollo, on which he won the Derby in 1988 and 1989—and who is probably the best all-rounder the sport has seen—was officially retired.

LEADING RIDEERS: Silks Out Derby: 1, Henderson Monsanta (M Whitaker), 4; 2, Henderson Monsanta (M Whitaker), 4; 3, Henderson Gammon (P Harris), 4; 4, Henderson Gammon (P Harris), 4; 5, Henderson Gammon (P Harris), 4; 6, Henderson Gammon (P Harris), 4; 7, Henderson Gammon (P Harris), 4; 8, Henderson Gammon (P Harris), 4; 9, Henderson Gammon (P Harris), 4; 10, Henderson Gammon (P Harris), 4; 11, Henderson Gammon (P Harris), 4; 12, Henderson Gammon (P Harris), 4; 13, Henderson Gammon (P Harris), 4; 14, Henderson Gammon (P Harris), 4; 15, Henderson Gammon (P Harris), 4; 16, Henderson Gammon (P Harris), 4; 17, Henderson Gammon (P Harris), 4; 18, Henderson Gammon (P Harris), 4; 19, Henderson Gammon (P Harris), 4; 20, Henderson Gammon (P Harris), 4; 21, Henderson Gammon (P Harris), 4; 22, Henderson Gammon (P Harris), 4; 23, Henderson Gammon (P Harris), 4; 24, Henderson Gammon (P Harris), 4; 25, Henderson Gammon (P Harris), 4; 26, Henderson Gammon (P Harris), 4; 27, Henderson Gammon (P Harris), 4; 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Saywell scrutiny after incident at Bakewell

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will appear subject to the normal rates and
Times, News International Ltd. P.O. Box

4000

FROM ANDREW LONGMORE, TENNIS CORRESPONDENT, IN NEW YORK

702 72, Northern Ireland, 121 Women
(7-4m, 500m) (chld). 1 G Pillage
(Austria), 3 Steinlin 1956c; 2 S Rowell (Eng)
40-37; 3 S Stokmüller (Austria), 40-44; 5
J Kenyon (Eng), 41-48, 6 P Calder (Scot)
42-15; 15, A Brand-Barke (Wales), 44-00
16, C Crofts (Eng), 44-07. Teams: 1
Austria, 12pts; 2, England, 21; 3, France
41, 5, Scotland, 55, 7, Wales, 73; 10
Ireland, 120, 14, Northern Ireland, 167
World Cup teams: 1, Italy, 68, 2, England,
120; 3, Switzerland, 151; 5, Scotland, 175
9, Ireland, 251; 10, Wales, 321, 12, Northern
Ireland, 398. Men's open (14-7m, 1,800m)
Gimbi, 1. F. Nafiza (2), 1hr 15m 45sec, 2

هكذا عن الاصل

Win over Sussex puts prize within grasp

Fletcher poised to claim his final championship title

BY ALAN LEE
CRICKET CORRESPONDENT

KEITH Fletcher can be an expressive man as well as an honest one. When I suggested, three days ago, that it would be a shade surprising if Essex won the county championship as easily as seemed likely, Fletcher gave one of his characteristic chuckles. "If we win it at all," he said, "it will be a blooming miracle."

This was not a sign of disloyalty from Fletcher. As a common factor in Essex's ten previous trophies since 1979, he is not capable of the thought. His words were a reflection of a season in which little has gone as the champions had planned and yet, astonishingly, they seem sure to retain the title by a much larger margin than the 1.3 points of last year.

The nine-wicket win over Sussex on Saturday, which would have been completed much earlier but for another persuasive demonstration of Martin Speight's burgeoning talent, has left only the formalities of crowning to be completed. Now it is possible that the final gap between champions and runners-up could be about as many points as span the next ten clubs.

It has to be said this is not all Essex's doing. It would be an injustice to acclaim them as champions by default, but it has unquestionably been a moderate year for county cricket, in which shortcomings of the majority have emphasised that capacity for conquering adversity which Fletcher first imposed on his laughing cavaliers of 15 years ago.

COUNTY TABLE

Essex (1)	PW	L	D	W	W	Pts
Essex (1)	19	5	5	5	5	256
Nottingham (10)	30	7	4	8	5	222
Nottingham (4)	19	7	4	8	5	222
Nottingham (10)	30	7	4	8	5	222
Nottingham (4)	19	7	4	8	5	222
Nottingham (10)	30	7	4	8	5	222
Nottingham (4)	19	7	4	8	5	222
Nottingham (10)	30	7	4	8	5	222
Nottingham (4)	19	7	4	8	5	222
Nottingham (10)	30	7	4	8	5	222
Nottingham (4)	19	7	4	8	5	222

REMAINING FIXTURES:

ESSEX: Today, Hampshire (H); Sept 7, Derbyshire (D); Sept 12, Gloucestershire (G).

KENT: Sept 7, Glamorgan (G); Sept 12, Warwickshire (W).

Lancashire: Today, Gloucestershire (G); Sept 12, Northamptonshire (N).

Northamptonshire: Today, Yorkshire (Y); Sept 12, Lancashire (L).

Nottinghamshire: Today, Gloucestershire (G); Sept 12, Lancashire (L).

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Nottinghamshire: Today, Gloucestershire (G); Sept 12, Lancashire (L).

team not so familiar with making the best use of them.

Allan Lamb is suspended for today's visit to Scarborough and Northamptonshire may have to settle for third place behind Kent, whose eighth victory of the summer owed much to ten wickets from Martin McCague, the Irish-born Australian seam bowler who is a serious candidate for an England tour.

Kent have no game today and Essex, 27 points ahead, play their match in hand, at home to Hampshire. With 22 points needed to put the title beyond doubt, the chances are that the usual Chelmsford fall house at will go through the familiar ceremony on Thursday, cheering themselves hoarse as the good old boys, Fletcher and Graham Gooch, salute from the balcony.

After that, things at Essex can never be the same again. Fletcher's long service, as player, captain and coach, is about to come to an end, so this title means as much to him as any. His contribution to the club has been beyond measure, which is why, when he takes his quiet yet commanding presence into the England dressing-room, Essex will not attempt a direct replacement.

I understand they have spoken to Brian Hardie and John Lever. Lever, at least, has already discounted himself from a job which will not carry with it the authority that Fletcher wielded. The appointment is likely to be simply as second-team captain and coach, keeping the post open for when Gooch decides his body can no longer cope with the demands he makes of it.

Nottinghamshire, hailed as champions-elect after their close-season spending, have perished on spineless batting and another round of internal strife. Warwickshire, runners-up a year ago, have had their suspect batting exposed for what it is. Middlesex and Hampshire have under-achieved, though not as spectacularly as the year's most stunning flop, Lancashire.

All this has left the challenge in improbable hands. Northamptonshire have never been champions, but this has been their most convincing season, based on powerful batsmen and an ideally-balanced attack — similar virtues to those of Essex, in fact, but they are a

public interest and in gate receipts which the present formula has produced. The 1992 league had already been won by Middlesex, and Essex were assured of second place before this match began. Nevertheless, a good Chelmsford crowd sat stoically in a blustery wind while Essex took on Gloucestershire. It was not long, though, before even the most optimistic among them must have realised that Essex would not crown their distinguished 40-overs record with a final win.

Gloucestershire took the game by the throat from the start, with a first-wicket partnership of 137 in little more than 22 overs between Mark

Alleyne and Dean Hodgson. Although the visitors stumbled in mid-order and Stephenson achieved his best Sunday return for Essex, with five for 58, Scott's fifty, scored from 49 balls, assured Gloucestershire of their highest total of the season. Facing a run-rate of six an over, Essex were well behind the pace when the deluge came.

The announcement of the Essex team — no Gooch, no Pringle, no Hossain — was a helpful preamble for Gloucestershire and Hodgson and Alleyne tripped along with scarcely a care in the world against, in descending order of speed, Andrew, Stephenson and Topley.

Alleyne is well-suited to the Sunday game. He has a wide range of strokes and he uses them instinctively. Hodgson was no slouch, but he was left in Alleyne's wake as a steady canter became a gallop and the hundred and Alleyne's fifty came up simultaneously in the eighteenth over.

Perhaps it was the high wind, perhaps it was because further honours could not be achieved. Whatever the reason, Essex lacked their usual competitive edge in the field. Hodgson reached his fifty with a sledge ball to long-off which was promptly grassed by Andrew, with scarcely an eyebrow raised.

Knight and Lewis were notable exceptions to the general malaise, which saw three catches spilled in all. Knight caught Alleyne at mid-wicket, for 68 from 69 balls. Lewis took a magnificent catch from Hodgson, high above his head, when he had made 73. But the damage was done.

The Essex pursuit of a formidable total was hampered by two disastrous run-outs. Both Knight and Shahid perished in pursuit of the impossible and, for all the willingness of Prichard and Stephenson, neither they nor anyone else could achieve the impetus necessary to beat the rising storm clouds — or, for that matter, Gloucestershire.

Colombo: Craig McDermott took four wickets in seven overs to redress the balance in the second Test match against Sri Lanka yesterday. The Queensland fast bowler claimed his victims in his third spell to reduce Sri Lanka to a seemingly strong position of 211 for three to 258 for nine at the close of the third day. Australia made 247 in their first innings.

Resting during the afternoon session, when the Australians were frustrated by a century third-wicket stand between Hathurusinghe and Aravinda de Silva, McDermott used the old ball to devastating effect against the Sri Lankan middle order. He had de Silva caught



Final flurry: Jones, of Methley, hits out in the national village final yesterday

Surry the salesman hoists his village to victory in final

BY IVO TENNANT

LORD'S (Hursley Park won toss; Hursley Park beat Methley by six wickets)

AT HURLEY Park, just over the way from Broad-halfpen Down itself, a cricket ground has been found maintained since 1785. Never, though, can they have had a triumph and a finish quite like that yesterday, when they won the national village final by taking 18 off the final over.

Not every village, in Hampshire or any other county, can proudly state that they have their own youth policy. That was how Clive Surry learned his cricket and, judge by his easy pick-up of this ball on to the top tier of the Tavern Stand in that final over, Hursley Park have schooled him well. Now 34, an insurance broker, his unbeaten 76 was made with a purpose that the ancients would have relished.

For the record, there was no ball-tampering or helmets worn, but also no blacksmith or slow left-arm curate. Instead, we had several sales representatives, a sales executive and somebody who calls himself a new vehicle sales executive, to name but a few on the Hursley Park side. Villages are no longer entities in themselves.

In some respects, their cricket is a microcosm of the first-class game. In 1984, when Hursley Park were beaten finalists, their wicketkeeper was Adrian Aymes, who now plays for Hampshire in the county championship. Kellaway, who succeeded him, is now one of his two understudies. It is hard to imagine standards ever being higher.

The batting of both sides

owed more to science than to slogging. For some reason, Methley, a South Yorkshire village where the game has been played for a mere 125 years, included an Australian batsman-wicketkeeper, who once played for his country's under-16 side. Jones's half-century was the centrepiece of their batting and, indeed, kept them in the match. They will be fielding Tendulkar next.

Methley also included Andrew Jarvis, the brother of Paul Jarvis, the Yorkshire fast bowler, and two brothers called Boothroyd, who when young were hardened cricketers in the Bradford league. It is part of the charm of this operation, sponsored by Rothmans, that the captain can be aged 51 and his off-spinner 54.

Alas, on this occasion, the whites of middle-age were no match for Hursley Park's youth policy. To Alan Boothroyd was entrusted the last over, brother Graham positioning himself on the Tavern boundary. Surry struck the second ball for six, took two to fine leg and smote the fifth ball upshilly towards the captain. What followed truly belonged to many a village green.

Captain and square leg converged, both missed the catch and the match was lost. On Saturday, another captain, Ellison, had won the club final for Bristol Opiumists against Kendal. Yet just for playing at Lord's, both would have felt, as did the Hambledon men on Broad-halfpen Down, "only a little lower than the angels".

SCORES: Methley 150-8 (40 overs, D Jones 57, C S Westwood 4-11), Hursley Park 184-4 (C R Surry 76 not out, NCA Club final 100-0; Bristol Opiumists 150-0; H Ellison 52 not out, R Trotman 40)

Subdued Essex end Sunday era on a low note McDermott leads revival

BY JACK BAILEY

CHELMSFORD (Essex won toss; Gloucestershire (4pts) beat Essex on faster run rate)

THE end of the Sunday League season — indeed the end of an era — was seen shortly before 6pm yesterday at Chelmsford, when a torrential downpour put an end both to the match and to a form of the game which has continued virtually unchanged since 1969.

Essex have won more matches than any other county during the past 23 years. They have taken the title three times and, more than most, they have appreciated the surge in

public interest and in gate receipts which the present formula has produced.

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behind by Healy for 85, Jayasuriya was dismissed in similar fashion for 19 as he attempted a wild drive outside the off stump. Ramanayake was bowled by a yorker for eight and Lyanage was caught behind for four.

Moody, the medium-pace bowler, had broken the 107-run third-wicket stand, bowling Hathurusinghe for a pinstaking 67, compiled over 357 minutes. Hathurusinghe, dropped at three when Mike Whitney failed to take a return catch, hit just six fours. Ramanayake then tried to establish another firm stand for the fourth wicket but de Silva but was caught by Marryn, substituting for Boon at forward

short-leg, trying to turn a ball off Doodemaid.

De Silva's chances 85 occupied over four hours before McDermott forced him into a false stroke. He hit one six and ten fours off 188 balls.

Before McDermott's superb burst, Doodemaid and Whitney had kept the Sri Lankan batsmen on a tight rein with some bide seam bowling.

The match, which was badly affected on the first two days by rain, resumes tomorrow after a rest day today.

Australia narrowly won the first Test after Sri Lanka, chasing only 181 to record their first Test win over Australia, collapsed on the last day to lose by just 16 runs. (Agencies)

SATURDAY'S SCOREBOARDS

Britannic Assurance county championship

Kent v Gloucestershire

CANTERBURY (first day of four) Kent (21pts) beat Gloucestershire (5) by 233 runs

KENT: First Innings 189 (C A Walsh 5 for 50)

Second Innings 383 (N R Taylor 86, S A Marsh 70, M V Fleming 67, C L Hooper 56, C Walsh 4 for 89)

GLoucestershire: First Innings 178 (M J McCague 5 for 42)

Second Innings 164

G D Hodgson c McCague b Davis... 31

R J Scott c Benson b Davis... 41

N W Alway c Marsh b McCague... 27

C W J Athey c Ellison b McCague... 0

A J Wright b McCague... 44

T C Vaughan c Marsh b McCague... 44

J T C Vaughan c Marsh b McCague... 44

J T C Vaughan c Marsh b McCague... 44

J T C Vaughan c Marsh b McCague... 44

J T C Vaughan c Marsh b McCague... 44

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J T C Vaughan c Marsh b McCague... 44

J T C Vaughan c Marsh b McCague... 44

J T C Vaughan c Marsh b McCague... 44

Warwick v Glam

EDGEMOND (first day of four) Warwickshire (4pts) drew with Glamorgan (2pts)

GLAMORGAN: First Innings 162 (C L Harris 4 for 50, C C Lewis 4 for 64)

Warwickshire: First Innings 162 (C L Harris 4 for 50, C C Lewis 4 for 64)

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Warwickshire: First Innings 162 (C L Harris 4 for 50, C C Lewis 4 for 64)

Warwickshire: First Innings 162 (C L Harris 4 for 50

JOCKEYS: G. Carzo 14 winners from 90 rides, 15.6%, A. Clark, 5 from 35, 14.3%, M. Wigham, 4 from 39, 10.5%. Only qualifiers.

Hirst takes pounding at Highbury

Arsenal allowed to prosper from the Wright touch

Arsenal 2
Sheffield Wednesday 1

By NICHOLAS HARLING

ASSUMING that Alan Shearer is to fill one of the vacancies in England's attack in Spain next week and that the other rests between Ian Wright and David Hirst, Wright's cause was done marginally more good than Hirst's at Highbury on Saturday.

Hirst scored in a game of twice as many first-half bookings as goals and Wright did not, but assistance for the Arsenal player came from colleagues whose actions could have put the Sheffield Wednesday forward out of the international reckoning. Hirst took such a pounding, chiefly from Bould and Winterburn, that he came off with two injuries that left his manager, Trevor Francis, hoping that

the main concern is no more than a bang on the knee. With tempers frayed after Winterburn's scything tackle on Hirst, one of the few to go unpunished, the feeling was that his replacement by Jenson might have been diplomatic. But Francis said otherwise. Indeed, both Wright and Hirst started the game with injuries and both were among the six booked, but Wright, the provider of Arsenal's two goals, looked the better bet for England.

If Graham Taylor's judgment is reserved because the Arsenal player is so unpredictable that his team-mates seldom know his intentions, then how, the England manager might wonder, can the opposition counter his next move?

Wright's part in Arsenal's goals was typical of his exuberance. For the first, he did well to pull back Dixon's long cross-field pass for a low centre, from which Parlour

scored. When he scampered after Bould's clearance, after 27 minutes, to give Merson the chance to score Arsenal's second goal with a lovely diagonal shot, Wednesday, it seemed, were heading for a defeat of last season's seven-goal proportions.

But that was a freak result. Francis assured us and, in any case, he could not see Arsenal provoking the first reaction from the mural, which did, nevertheless, witness Hirst's volleyed reply for Wednesday. He was even hurt scoring that, getting clobbered by Adams.

Had the excellent Bart-Williams not struck an upright and Dixon not cleared off the line from Williams, Wednesday might well have subjected Arsenal to second-half jitters from which Norwich had profited a fortnight earlier. But the defence remained firm, especially Adams, whose only blemish was to place the ball into the mural when it seemed easier to put it past Woods.

The game was, according to George Graham, one of the best, because it was "typically English". But that was almost to demean it. There was hardly an aimless high ball in sight and the level of skill, exemplified by Wright's late jinking run, was superior to anything we have come to associate with this league. Even the referee, Paul Durkin, was outstanding, getting it right with all six bookings.



Close at hand: Wright, of Arsenal, holds off Bart-Williams at Highbury on Saturday

Rough stuff at Ibrox

THERE were seven bookings and a sending-off in an explosive encounter at Ibrox Park on Saturday, in which Rangers beat Aberdeen 3-1 (Roddy Forsyth writes). Duncan Shearer, formerly of Swindon Town and Blackburn Rovers and now a forward with Aberdeen, was dismissed for fouling Ian Durrant.

Aberdeen were the better side in the first half and deserved their interval lead, given them by Aitken's splendid 19-yard volley. But wise words from the Rangers manager, Walter Smith, during

the half-time interval brought about a transformation. Durant equalised for Rangers and then released McCoist, who put the champions ahead. Mikhailetschenko's volley three minutes from the end was the coup de grace, but there was still time for McCoist to strike the post with a header and the crossbar with a shot.

Durant played so well that there will be calls for him to be included in Scotland's squad for next week's World Cup qualifying tie against Switzerland in Bern.

ARSENAL: D Shearer, I Dixon, M Winterburn, D Hillier, S Bould, A Adams, J Jenson, I Wright, P Campbell, P Merson (sub. A Smith), R Parlour
SHEFFIELD WEDNESDAY: C Woods, R Wilson, P Winterburn, G Hyde, N Pearson, P Sharpe, D Wilson (sub. J Harvey), C Bart-Williams, D Hill (sub. N Jenson), P Williams, N Worreston
Referee: P Durkin

THE TIMES TABLE OF THE FA PREMIER LEAGUE

Widg	P	Pla	Goal	W (H-A)	D (H-A)	L (H-A)	For (H-A)	Agst (H-A)	Leading scorers	Offences S-O Bkg	Home attendance	Avg % chg	Recent form	Next match
1 (+3) Blackburn	5	11	+4	3 (2-1)	2 (0-2)	0 (0-0)	7 (2-5)	3 (0-3)	Shearer 4	- 5	17,943	+32.0	dwwcw	Notm For (h Sat)
2 (0) QPR	5	10	+3	3 (2-1)	1 (0-1)	1 (0-1)	8 (2-5)	5 (3-2)	Ferdinand 3	- 8	10,785	-20.7	dwwwl	Arsenal (h Wed)
3 (-1) Norwich	5	10	+2	3 (1-2)	1 (1-0)	1 (0-1)	10 (3-7)	8 (2-6)	Robins, Phillips 3	- 2	14,857	+5.8	wwdww	Notm For (h Mon)
4 (+2) Everton	5	9	+4	2 (1-1)	3 (2-1)	0 (0-0)	6 (2-4)	2 (1-1)	Beardley, Johnson 2	- 1	22,726	-1.8	dwwcd	Tottenham (a Sat)
5 (+8) Arsenal	5	9	+2	3 (2-1)	0 (0-0)	2 (1-1)	8 (2-6)	6 (5-1)	Wright 2	- 8	22,738	-28.7	llwww	QPR (a Wed)
6 (-5) Coventry	5	9	+1	3 (1-2)	0 (0-0)	2 (2-0)	8 (2-4)	5 (4-1)	Williams 3	- 3	13,595	-2.0	wwwwl	Sheff Wed (a Wed)
7 (-8) Leeds	5	8	+3	2 (2-0)	2 (1-1)	1 (0-1)	11 (3-2)	8 (3-5)	Chapman, Cantona 4	- 8	27,767	-5.7	wdlwd	Oldham (a Tue)
8 (+1) Ipswich	5	7	+1	1 (0-1)	4 (3-1)	0 (0-0)	6 (4-2)	5 (4-1)	Johnson, Kwansa 2	- 6	19,009	+13.0	dwddd	Middlesbrough (a Tue)
9 (+12) Man Utd	5	7	-1	2 (0-2)	1 (1-0)	2 (1-1)	5 (1-4)	6 (4-2)	Hughes 2	- 4	31,802	-29.3	ldlww	C Palace (h Wed)
10 (-5) Middlesbrough	4	6	+3	2 (2-0)	0 (0-0)	2 (0-2)	8 (2-2)	5 (1-4)	Wilkinson 4, Staven 2	-	17,009	+15.7	llwll	Ipswich (h Tue)
11 (-4) Sheff Wed	5	6	+1	1 (1-0)	3 (1-2)	1 (0-1)	8 (5-3)	7 (2-4)	Hirst 5	- 3	27,980	-5.3	dwddd	Coventry (h Wed)
(0) A Villa	5	6	+1	1 (0-1)	3 (2-1)	1 (0-1)	5 (2-3)	4 (2-4)	Alkinson 3, Parker 2	- 2	23,533	-5.2	cdldw	Chelsea (h Wed)
13 (-6) Oldham	5	6	0	1 (1-0)	3 (2-1)	1 (0-1)	10 (6-4)	10 (4-6)	Henry, Sharp, Helle 2	- 6	11,347	-24.8	cdlwd	Leeds (h Tue)
(+4) Chelsea	5	6	0	1 (1-0)	3 (2-1)	1 (0-1)	6 (2-4)	6 (1-5)	Stuart, Harford 2	- 4	22,718	+21.6	dlldw	A Villa (a Wed)
15 (+5) Man City	5	5	-1	1 (1-0)	2 (2-0)	2 (0-2)	7 (7-0)	8 (5-3)	White 4	1 3	24,980	-9.8	dlldw	Wimbledon (a Tue)
16 (-1) Liverpool	5	5	-2	1 (1-0)	2 (0-2)	2 (1-1)	6 (2-4)	8 (3-5)	Walters, Molby 2	- 5	34,034	-2.2	lwdld	Soton (h Tue)
(+2) Southampton	5	5	-2	1 (1-0)	2 (1-1)	2 (1-1)	4 (2-2)	6 (2-4)	Lo Tlesler 2	1 8	16,093	+14.4	dlldw	Liverpool (a Tue)
18 (-7) C Palace	5	4	-1	0 (0-0)	4 (2-2)	1 (1-0)	8 (5-3)	9 (5-3)	McGoldrick 3, Young 2	1 3	14,375	-18.4	cdldld	Man Utd (a Wed)
19 (-8) Sheff Utd	5	4	-3	1 (1-0)	1 (1-0)	3 (1-2)	7 (4-3)	10 (5-5)	Doane 4	- 7	20,789	-8.0	wldld	Tottenham (a Wed)
20 (-4) Notm For	4	3	-5	1 (1-0)	0 (0-0)	3 (1-2)	4 (1-3)	9 (2-7)	Barnister 2	- 3	19,866	-16.3	wlll	Norwich (a Mon)
21 (-3) Tottenham	5	3	-7	0 (0-0)	3 (1-2)	2 (1-1)	3 (2-1)	10 (4-6)	3 players on 1	1 6	25,312	-8.8	dlldld	Sheff Utd (h Wed)
22 (0) Wimbledon	5	2	-3	0 (0-0)	2 (0-2)	3 (2-1)	4 (1-3)	7 (3-4)	Barton, Holdsworth 2	- 5	4,356	-36.9	llldd	Man City (h Tue)

MAJOR TRANSFERS: £2.5 million — Terry Phelan (Manchester City) from Wimbledon. £2.1 million — Teddy Sheringham (Tottenham) from Nottingham Forest.
□ All statistics refer to Premier League matches only.

Colchester will have to improve in order to survive

COLCHESTER United came to earth with a bump on Saturday. Their 3-0 loss to Darlington at Layer Road was their third defeat in a week and it left them fifth from bottom of the third division.

This is not the sort of thing that Colchester supporters have come to expect, at least not since the dark days of the 1989-90 season when their club finished bottom of the fourth division and dropped out of the League.

After a year of adjustment, last season was one of uninter-

rupted success. Not only did Colchester hold off the sustained challenge of Wycombe Wanderers to win the GM Vauxhall Conference, they also won the FA Trophy.

All the signs on Saturday, however, suggested that another period of adjustment must follow. Even before the kick-off, Roy McDonough, the player-manager and the architect of the club's revival, was asking supporters to keep smiling and not expect too much.

"Football League sides will not fold in the last 15-20

minutes like many in the Conference last summer," he warned. Sure enough, Darlington scored twice in the last 16 minutes, but McDonough would have seen enough by then to know that his team must improve if they are to survive, let alone prosper. Their performance, though spirited, was littered with errors.

Darlington took the lead after only ten minutes when English forgot about his col-

leagues' offside trap, allowing Mardenborough to push the ball past the goalkeeper and into the path of Shaw, who scored from 18 yards.

The other goals both came from players who were acquired on loan on Friday morning. Jurejoff, who came from Halifax Town, headed Darlington further ahead in the 74th minute and Dobson, from Lincoln City, added the third in injury time after Roberts had made an embar-

assing mess of clearing his lines. Darlington are not unfamiliar with Colchester's problems, having themselves been relegated from the League, promoted and promoted again before relegation in the old third division last season.

York City, who finished fourth from bottom of the fourth division last season, are the only team left in the new third division who have yet to drop a point. They beat Wrexham 4-0 and lead Barnet by two points at the top of the table. Two newcomers, Barnes

and Borthwick, were among their scorers.

West Bromwich Albion are the only team in the second division with a 100 per cent record, having beaten Bournemouth with a late penalty. They lead Fulham, who they play at Craven Cottage on Saturday, by two points.

COLCHESTER UNITED: P Newman; R Devereux, P Roberts, M Harcourt, A English, D O'Brien, J Loar (sub. W Doran), G Bennett, R McDonough, J Helle (sub. P Abraham), N Smith
DARLINGTON: M Prusthorpe, G Harbridge, S Ball, S Goughan, T Patten, O'Shaughnessy, S Mardenborough (sub. P Dobson), A Thomas (sub. S Toftree), J Jurejoff, S Shaw, A Dowson
Referee: G Wainwright

Grimsby suffer an injustice after late deciding goal

Birmingham City 2
Grimsby Town 1

By DENNIS SHAW

TERRY Cooper, the Birmingham City manager, conceded that Grimsby Town had suffered an injustice when the 88th-minute deciding goal was allowed to stand at St Andrews yesterday.

The winning strike by Darren Rowbotham, a substitute, was clearly two or three yards offside, a fact confirmed by television's slow-motion replays. It came after a Frain free kick was headed out of defence during a late Birmingham assault. Cooper headed it hopefully back and Rowbotham was left isolated by the defenders moving forward when he steered it wide of Wilmot.

"It was daylight robbery," Cooper said. "Throughout the second half, we were chasing shadows. Grimsby showed us football as it should be played and our players must learn from it."

The view was endorsed by Alan Buckley, the former Birmingham forward, now the Grimsby manager. "My players are unhappy about the goal and so am I," he said. "People talk about Swindon Town playing good football, but you won't get it much better than we played today."

Grimsby's contribution made for an entertaining match, especially in the second half. There was a goal each in the opening 11 minutes. Mendonca gave Grimsby the lead, beating Gosney, after

FIRST DIVISION

Woods had headed the ball forward to him. This was quickly cancelled out by a header from Cleghorn after Sale had nodded back a right-wing corner.

It was in the second half that Grimsby's superior football increasingly took its toll on a depleted City defence that had conceded four goals to Exeter in their midweek Coca-Cola Cup tie, although this was their third successive victory in the first division.

Gosney made several slightly desperate saves and when he was beaten, fortunately for Birmingham, the woodwork kept out two efforts from Watson.

Mendonca confused the central defence consistently with his close ball control and, like Watson, was unfortunate not to put his side into the lead before the injustice of Birmingham's late winner.

The home team's best moment, apart from their goals, was a breathtaking shot from all of 40 yards by Beckford early in the second half which Wilmot did well to reach in full flight.

At half-time, the Grimsby contingent of supporters was moved into a different enclosure because of the danger of a roof fascia being blown down by the high winds.

BIRMINGHAM CITY: A Gosney, I Clarkson, J Frain, M Cooper, D Rogers, P Merson (sub. M Helle), L Donowal, P Tai, M Sale (sub. D Rowbotham), N Goughan, J Beckford
GRIMSBY TOWN: R Wilmot, J McDermott, R Jobling, P Handyside, S Agnew, S Coburn, P Watson, M Smith (sub. C Hargreaves), R Groves, C Mendonca, N Woods
Referee: G Wainwright

Luton boys try to do a man's job

Charlton Athletic 0
Luton Town 0

By LOUISE TAYLOR

DAVID Pleat does not have age on his side. This uncomfortable reality is nothing to do with the Luton manager's date of birth — at 47 his best days could still be before him — but those of Luton's players.

Manliness, or rather a lack of it, largely explains why they have one point from three first division fixtures. "We have six or seven boyish individuals," Pleat said. "We really need manliness, but you can't get that overnight and we are not in a position to buy. This is easily my most inexperienced team."

It makes for some uncomfortable moments in the dug-out — like the one at Upton Park on Saturday, when Luton conceded a free kick on the edge of the penalty area. "My wall was so naive," Pleat said, after watching his players not only obediently retreat in response to a request from the referee, but even refrain from re-advancing as the kick was taken. "They were inviting a left-footer from Walsh. Watching that was murder."

So, presumably, was seeing Luton's hard-working forward, Claridge, have a second-half goal disallowed for offside after a linesman flagged agonisingly late. Overall, though, Pleat was satisfied with a point against the division's leaders.

Charlton were even more relieved not to have lost a match which Luton shaded. Although Peterson, Pleat's Australian goalkeeper who has three senior appearances to his name, made two fine saves from Lee's drive and Nelson's header, the visitors had better ideas.

The joke about the difference between Luton and a triangle (a triangle has three points) should not last for long.

Charlton did nothing to suggest that they will still be top on their long-awaited return to The Valley in December. They badly missed the menace usually presented by Leaburn, their injured and much improved, target man who links so well with Lee.

CHARLTON ATHLETIC: R Barker, S Bunter, A Barnes, A Purdie, S Webster, S Gelling, R Lee, J Burnside, A Dyer (sub. R Grant), G Nelson, C Walsh
LUTON TOWN: A Peterson, D Linton, J James, D Salton, T Peake, J Dyer, S Gedge, C Hughes, P Gray (sub. S Galsani), D Prosser, J Peck, R Referee: D Elmsley

Keegan doubts ease

FOR the second time this season, Saturday's biggest crowd congregated at a first division, rather than Premier League, fixture (Louise Taylor writes). Once again, St James's Park was the place to be, with 29,855 turning up to watch Newcastle United beat West Ham United 2-0.

Aided by the dismissal of Julian Dicks, the West Ham left back, Newcastle were always in command and confirmed their superiority with goals from Peacock and Kelly.

Newcastle, for whom Clark again impressed in the midfield, retain a 100 per cent League record and are confounding those doubters who wrote off Kevin Keegan's managerial prospects. Small wonder Keegan said: "We are Newcastle very much United."

By contrast, Cambridge United are still without a point

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Managers support break-up plan for Coal Products

By ROSS TIEMAN, INDUSTRIAL CORRESPONDENT

KEY managers at Coal Products, British Coal's smokeless fuels offshoot, are believed to have thrown their weight behind the buyout plan of Steve O'Donoghue, the former finance director. David Foster, the operations director, is trying to mount a rival bid.

Members of the National Union of Mineworkers have had talks about backing a buyout, despite the opposition of Arthur Scargill, the union's president, to privatisation. British Coal, chaired by Neil Clarke, intends to sell Coal Products piecemeal, ahead of its own privatisation.

The subsidiary has revenues of £157 million a year from

derivatives of coal and related technologies, ranging from roofing materials to landfill gas. However, the core of the business, accounting for some 90 per cent of income, is the manufacture and sale of coke and smokeless fuel.

The emergence of rival management buyout teams poses a dilemma for the British Association of Colliery Management, which has been promised government funds to help draw up an employee buyout bid. However, it seems that managers at three key plants — at Cwm and Aberaman, in Wales, and Inningham, Humberside — support proposals by Mr

O'Donoghue to mount a buyout of the coke and briquette business alone.

Mr O'Donoghue said in a statement that his team included the works managers of the main plants and "senior managers in the necessary commercial functions" at the head office in Chesterfield, Derbyshire. A business plan had been drawn up which would be the basis of a "highly competitive" offer. Talks with unions about employee participation would begin soon.

Efforts by Mr Foster to form an alternative employee consortium are believed to envisage a buyout that includes many of the company's other activities.

The British Association of Colliery Management has held discussions about participation in a buyout with the National Union of Mineworkers' Cokemakers' area, NUM Coss, representing clerical and supervisory staff, Apex (also representing clerical staff) and the Transport and General Workers' Union. All are understood to have said they wished to participate.

Coal Products made an operating profit of £2 million in the year to March 31. It has net debt of £40 million. However, the business is expected to generate a lot of cash, given the impending closure of a coking works and investments made in recent years.



Selling offshoot early: Neil Clarke, British Coal chief

BA plays down brand identity with USAir

By WOLFGANG MÜNCHAU AND PHILIP ROBINSON

BRITISH Airways yesterday appeared to play down the significance of a statement, contained in a report filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission, according to which the proposed strategic alliance with USAir would eventually lead to a common brand identity.

The two airlines agreed on a wide-ranging alliance in July, as part of which BA would take a 44 per cent share stake and 21 per cent voting interest in USAir for \$750 million. The deal, which has yet to be approved by the American transport department, has come under fire from other American airlines, which claim it was "an illegal takeover of control of a major US carrier by a foreign interest".

Suggestions that BA and USAir plan extensive integration were contained in a joint document filed with the SEC, which said that "harmonising the brand identities" was a priority. A BA spokesman would only say yesterday that the two airlines planned to co-operate in the field of marketing, while "the fine details" would not be settled "until a future date".

BA has already laid out a clear five-year plan to the American transport authorities. This proposal said that the two will integrate all core aspects of the airline business to a point where they operate under one management structure. First to be dovetailed will be the network of flights, tickets, prices, catering, advertising and aircraft purchases. Within 12 months, the two want to establish three brands operating in North America, Europe and on intercontinental flights, allowing passengers to feel they are part of one network.

BA attempts to play down its plan to create the world's largest global airline alliance. The decision is the first big test for Andrew Card, the new American transport secretary, and is likely to set precedents for all other deals.

CBI taskforce to report on planning delays

A CBI taskforce is concerned about planning delays in big construction projects. It is to submit a report to Michael Howard, the environment secretary, and the issue will be debated at the CBI conference in January in November. John Cridland, the CBI's director of environmental affairs, said it took 12 years on average to gain approval for building a major road or motorway; the actual construction could be completed within two or three years.

Mr Cridland said the Planning and Compensation Act of 1991 should force companies to become more involved in planning processes. It puts the onus on them to scrutinise local authority plans, to ensure that they provide scope for businesses to develop. The taskforce's site Sainsbury as a company that works closely with local authorities.

Asda to close legal office

ASDA, the supermarket chain fighting to cut a debt mountain of £1 billion and improve a declining market share, is to close down its in-house legal department and move all the work to Eversheds, the UK's first national law practice (writes Paul Wilkinson). It is thought to be the first time such a large company has switched completely out of handling its own legal business. The change, effective from tomorrow, will result in any job losses. The five lawyers employed at Asda's Leeds headquarters, as well as their six support staff, will join Eversheds Hepworth and Chadwick at their office in the city.

Temps treated casually

COMPANIES are too casual with their casual workers, personnel managers are told today. They stick to the belief that the main role of temporary labour is to cover for illness or holidays, according to Brian Wilkinson, managing director of HMS Personnel Services, part of the BFT group. HMS says fewer than a third of personnel directors set temporary labour as a permanent part of staff resources. They increasingly expect temporary staff to have been screened and trained and are becoming less willing to pay a holiday pay.

BCCI creditors to vote

CREDITORS in the United Arab Emirates Bank of Credit and Commerce International (BCCI) are to vote on a plan for partial compensation. The court receiver's office for the bank's UAE branches will send out 40,000 ballots. The bank's liquidators and majority shareholders agreed on compensation of \$1.7-\$2.2 billion, depending on the success of asset sales, to pay back creditors. The UAE court receiver's office said local creditors could receive 30-40 per cent of their claims if they accept.

NatWest corrects data

NATIONAL Westminster Bank will this week file corrected accounts to America's Securities and Exchange Commission. They will replace erroneous data, submitted this month, which seemed to show that the bank was having more difficulty than its rivals in collecting mortgage payments. The incorrect figures, which triggered a drop in NatWest shares last week, indicated that interest payments were more than 90 days overdue on £1.1 billion of home loans at the end of June. NatWest says that was overstated by about £300 million.

Russian debt issue remains unresolved

By COLIN NARBROUGH, ECONOMICS CORRESPONDENT

PREPARATORY talks for the mid-September meeting of finance ministers and central bankers of the Group of Seven leading industrial nations have failed to bring agreement on how to deal with Russia's mounting debt problem.

The Paris meeting of G7 deputies ended on Friday with no definitive conclusions on the prospects for rescheduling the estimated \$70 billion owed by the former Soviet Union. Russia has taken over responsibility for the bulk of the debt.

G7 leaders agreed to a debt moratorium after discussions with Boris Yeltsin, the Russian president, at last month's Munich summit. The Russians sent a delegation to Paris last week to demand rescheduling gets under way urgently.

The extent of Russia's payment difficulties was underlined on Friday by Yegor Gaidar, the acting prime minister, who said Russia could repay "no more than \$2 bil-

lion" this year, compared with the original plan to repay \$10 billion.

Earlier in the week, Alexander Shokin, deputy prime minister with responsibility for economic relations, said Russian debt payments were \$4 billion in arrears.

In the absence of a rescheduling accord, Mr Shokin said, Russia would have to postpone further payments to its creditors for the rest of this year.

The sharp fall of the rouble against the dollar last Thursday has prompted the Russian central bank to consider "tactical responses", possibly including a change in the system for setting the price of the rouble for foreign-currency transactions, said Dmitri Tulin, the bank's vice-president. The rouble tumbled to 205 to the dollar on Thursday, having begun the week at 168.1. At the beginning of July, the dollar stood at 125.6 roubles.

North Sea oil production rises

By GEORGE STEVILL

THREE separate forecasts should help lighten the gloom among North Sea oil companies, helping to offset budget cutbacks and the low sterling price of oil.

The Royal Bank of Scotland Oil Index shows that British oil output rose more than 16 per cent in July, as offshore maintenance came to an end. But, because of the falling

dollar, this will only boost British earnings from the North Sea by 8 per cent to £19.5 million a day.

Looking to the longer term, Arthur Andersen Petroleum Services estimates that production will increase to an average rate of between 2 and 2.1 million barrels a day in 1992. Arthur Andersen expects that by 1995, daily production

could be between 2.5 and 2.8 million barrels a day, up to 45 per cent higher than last year.

The amount of drilling also looks set to improve, according to the August Energy Trends bulletin from the trade department. In 1991, 177 wells were drilled and 157 are expected in 1992. Next year, 221 wells are planned.

Businesses learn the benefits of partnership

The CBI's initiative to promote efficiency in industry by engendering closer links between companies and suppliers is taking off, writes Derek Harris

THE Confederation of British Industry believes its campaign to promote close long-term business ties and co-ordination between businesses and their suppliers is taking off.

Even this initiative to improve the efficiency of British industry has, however, been put under severe strain at an early stage by the pressures of recession.

Suppliers are also more sceptical of the concept than the purchasing companies — they range from manufacturers to retailers — according to Partnership Sourcing, a joint venture between the CBI and the trade and industry department.

The venture, led by Sir Derek Hornby, the former chairman of Rank Xerox, was launched in September 1990 in an attempt at replacing traditional confrontational attitudes towards purchasing with a commitment to long-term relationships based on mutual trust and agreed objectives. It was seen as offering not only the chance of reducing total costs but leading to marked quality improvements, greater innovation and responsiveness to change.

The competitiveness of British industry could be affected radically since spending by industry on goods and services bought from other companies is running at about £500 billion a year. Nearly a fifth is spent with overseas suppliers.

A survey of 300 companies showed that half have in some way taken up partnership sourcing strategies as purchasers. Another 11 per cent are planning to do so. However, only 37 per cent of suppliers have implemented such a strategy in part or in full.

Some companies, notably Marks and Spencer, have worked closely with suppliers for decades. More recently, the grocery superstore chains, including Tesco, Argyl, Sainsbury and J Sainsbury, have developed relationships with suppliers to foster product development and to speed processing through electronic data interchange.

The partnership sourcing concept has received a strong boost since Japanese companies, with their widespread enthusiasm for the concept, increasingly have used Britain as a production base to push up European sales.

The concept's impact in the British car manufacturing industry is growing. Nissan, with its plant in the North-East, enthusiastically pursues partnership sourcing with its near-200 component suppliers.

Toyota is expected to follow the same route for production at its new Derbyshire plant. Rover, with its Honda links, and as one of the most established motor manufacturers in Britain, has moved

furthest towards partnership sourcing.

Peter Hill, director of purchasing at Nissan's British operation, said: "We try for a close relationship with all our suppliers but some develop a lot more than others. It does demand commitment on both sides. With component development we are working closely with about 50 suppliers currently."

He added: "In the old adversarial days, if you hit problems you called for a new supplier to be appointed. Now the approach is to try to understand the difficulty and to work with a supplier to solve it. The benefits of this are now showing through as our performance has improved year on year."

Typically, benefits are also shared with a supplier on an agreed formula.

In a series of ten-day blitzes — intensive projects to achieve continuous improvement — Nissan and a water hose supplier secured labour savings of 20 per cent and a 70 per cent reduction of work in



Building a better relationship: Peter Taylor, of Laing Homes, has developed close links with suppliers

progress, which was the equivalent of a stock reduction of £70,000. Eventually savings of 9 per cent were achieved on several millions of pounds worth of sales of hoses and related products.

At its British headquarters and plant in Bedfordshire, America's Texas Instruments, as an integrated circuits maker, tries to persuade its manufacturer customers to work with it as closely as possible to reduce costs while achieving maximum quality.

Tony Wildman, promotion centre manager, said: "It can also mean reduction of the design cycle times, which allows a customer to seize an opportunity by being first to the market with the latest product."

Laing Homes, part of the Laing construction group, has been a partnership sourcing enthusiast, changing old ways in the industry. At one time its profiled timber supplies arrived on building sites in random lengths and of variable quality. A fifth of shipments were rejected. An improve-

ments project involving Laing, Palgrave Brown, a timber supplier based in Nuneaton, Warwickshire, and the Timber Research and Development Association, resulted in Laing paying a higher price, but with such reductions in waste and rejections that overall costs were cut substantially.

Laing developed similar relationships with other suppliers and set up a centrally located warehouse where most needs for a new building — from timber to sanitary-ware and electrical installations — were delivered to sites in a secure container.

Peter Taylor, commercial director of Laing Homes, said: "Because of the drop in housing starts during the recession we have had to eliminate the high fixed cost of the warehouse and go back to the industry norm of suppliers delivering direct to sites."

"However, the relationships we have built up with suppliers have allowed us to get through this major reorganisation, at our busiest time seasonally, with little effect on

our business. We have managed to keep our existing suppliers although they are now delivering to 50 or so sites instead of to the warehouse. Palgrave Brown is still a major supplier."

He added: "Normally construction firms keep information about their programmes close to their chests. But we share information on where business is developing, which allows a supplier to plan its production and in turn to order from its own materials suppliers."

The warehouse closed at the end of June and minor problems are still being ironed out, said Mr Taylor. But everyone was trying to make the new system work and it has not cost Laing higher prices.

Mr Taylor added: "When the market turns up we expect another advantage from the supplier relationships we have built up. When materials shortages come round again, we expect to be a valued customer who can rely on getting supplies when

Budget film shows a novel way to finance industry

By MARTIN WALLER

THE battered British film industry, which is notoriously incapable of competing with well-funded Hollywood imports, has dreamt up a new way to keep critics and money men happy. The makers of *Leon The Pig Farmer* have employed a novel two-pronged attack on costs that has allowed the film to be made on a budget of little more than £100,000.

Respected players and box office draws such as Connie Booth, Brian Glover and Maryann D'Abbo, and the crew who filmed it, have taken their payments on a deferred basis, meaning they will not receive a penny until the film has paid back its investors. The picture is funded by a Business Expansion Scheme.

The film, which opens at British cinemas next year after screenings at the London, Edinburgh and Venice film festivals, is a comedy in highly questionable taste. However, bad taste has never succeeded a film release. Worse has been an inability to pull in audiences in Britain except for those who regularly attend selected art houses.

This is not an approach favoured by the makers of *Leon The Pig Farmer*. Assisting in the financing is Gouldens, a City solicitor with experience in the film industry. Clifford Davis, a spokesman, said: "The only type of films I think can be financed in this country will be low to medium budget ones which a distributor will pick up on the grounds that they're not going to compete with the big budget pictures he has got from America."

The total cost of making the film, including the deferred salaries, was just £60,000 to £700,000. The use of the expansion scheme in the film industry is not new and

Kenneth Branagh's *Henry V* was financed by such a scheme.

But *Leon The Pig Farmer* is the first venture to be entirely funded by an expansion scheme, and Mr Davis and Chris Parkinson, a colleague at Gouldens, are trying to put together a further fund of potentially unlimited size that will be used to make films. The key, he says, is to make films that audiences will pay to see and he is forming an advisory board from all parts of the film industry. There will also be a management board made up of financiers.

The expansion scheme, under which investors are offered tax breaks on the money they put in, are in many ways ideal for the risky business of film finance. They would attract high earners, for example in the City, who could risk as little as £1,000 and be certain of getting at least £400 back in tax savings. In return they get an entry into the glamour of film-making, with invitations to the premieres and even the eventual, if slim, chance of making a profit.

Mr Davis says he is not waiting for government money, but he would like action over the monopoly of big studios which enables them to own distribution companies.

The makers of *Leon* are unlikely to have to rely on government money. This is, after all, the outfit that managed to cut costs on a big crowd scene at a wedding by requiring the extras to pay to appear — providing the money went to charity. And then each of these extras will want a copy of the video, at £10 a shot.

Life and Times, page 3

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Way opened for Lloyd's new deal

The silent majority at Lloyd's has spoken. The message may not be altogether clear, except on one point. It firmly rejects those dissident names who either want to destroy the venerable insurance market or do not realise that that would have been the outcome of their desperate and understandable attempts to evade liability for losses in one way or another. This is an important milestone. David Coleridge, who is coming to the end of his hectic stint as Lloyd's chairman, should be able to claim that he has kept Lloyd's afloat, an achievement that owes not a little to his sound judgment and evident decency. Fewer names have resigned this year than seemed likely, which means that capacity should be adequate for the next underwriting year without the surplus that caused many of the professionals' conflicts of interest.

The next immediate task is to sort out more temporary help for the worst-hit names in a slightly calmer atmosphere and for aggrieved names in the worst excess of loss syndicates to come to an agreement with errors and omissions insurers without resort to another series of long, costly and damaging court cases. The Lloyd's council should make sure that the E&O insurers, who might be inclined to take a tough stand, know how important an acceptable settlement is to the market. Methods of easing the cash flow difficulties of names with the worst losses, perhaps by means of three-year soft loans, might also require a different kind of levy from the professionals, which would again be in their long-term interest.

David Rowland, of the Sedgwick broking group, who is likely to succeed Mr Coleridge, faces a different challenge. Short-term survival may prove a poor prize if Lloyd's merely faces longer-term decline through uncompetitive costs and a more gradual wasting away of personal risk capital. If names back Mr Rowland for the job, they will effectively give up the alternative of returning Lloyd's to its roots through greater risk-taking and unlimited liability for agency firms. The logic would therefore point to greater conventional investor protection for names along the lines of the Financial Services Act.

Mr Rowland's own proposals for reform, amplified by those of Sir Jeremy Morse, have become the established blueprint for change and no other candidate for the top job is likely to move far from them. Mr Rowland is an able man. If Lloyd's is to return to long-term growth, he will also need to be a big enough man to revise large tracts of his own proposals so that they are more coherent. The formal status of underwriting names might remain intact, though the tax "advantages" have proved a further liability for those hardest hit by losses. Reform would, however, need to shift their practical status to that of investors who deserve protection.

If the old practices of professionals taking successive and relatively risk-free slices of names' capital remain, Lloyd's will become uncompetitive. Names deserve more open price competition among the professionals for their business.

Smaller business

Treasury officials will probably dismiss as unrealistic the proposals aired by the certified accountants for a Budget tax package for small business. That would be a mistake. They draw attention to a layer of business which is much smaller than is usually considered in small business tax proposals, but growing fast, especially among the middle-aged who are either made redundant or retired early. Neither the tax system nor the system of social security contributions and benefits are geared to people with, for instance, irregular earned income. Regulations positively encourage the black economy.

Companies, not consumers, will be the vanguard of recovery

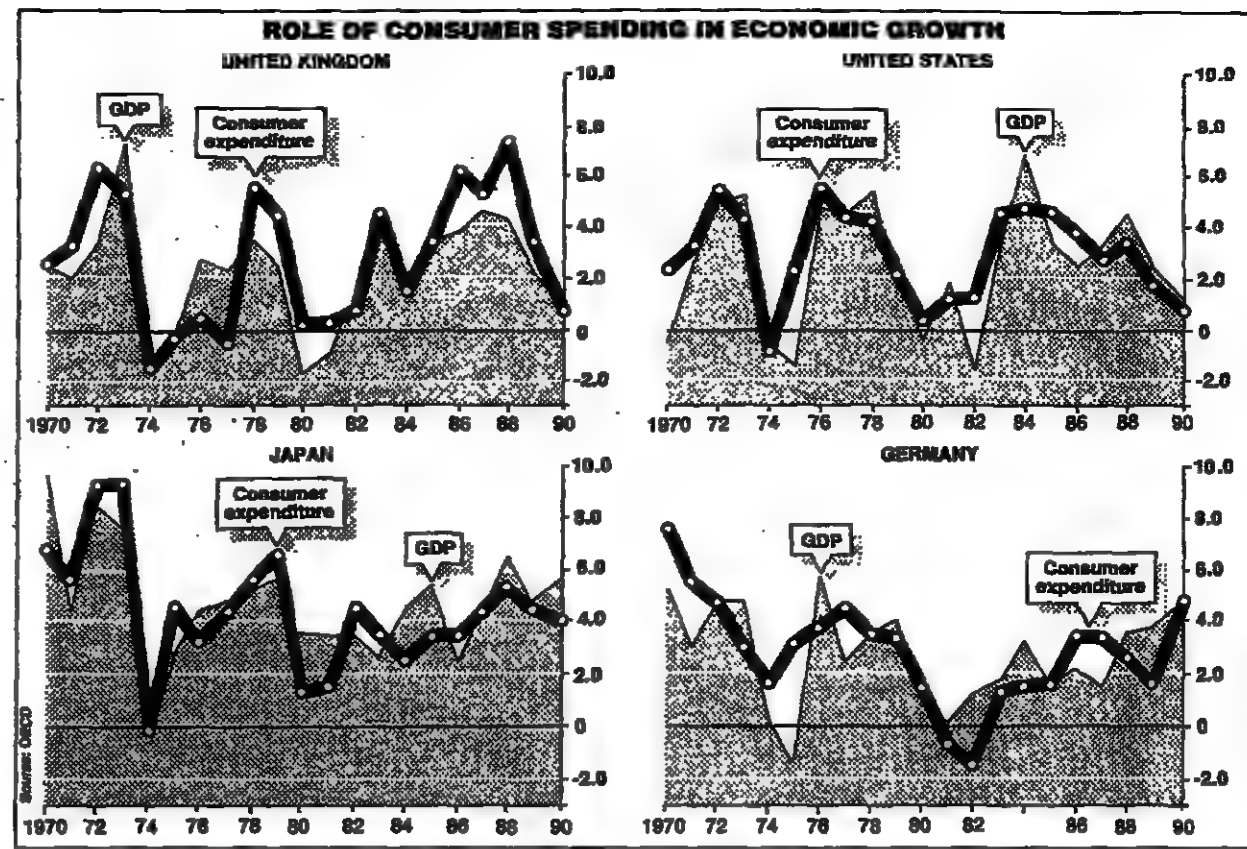
Deregulation has uncoupled family expenditure from disposable income, argues Douglas McWilliams

Back in the spring, when economists responded to the urging of nature by making optimistic forecasts, the consumer was expected to be the engine of recovery. Extreme optimism thought not only that real personal disposable incomes would grow as inflation fell but also that savings would drop, leading to a rate of economic growth of about 2½ per cent this year. More cautious souls, such as myself, expected some rise in consumers' expenditure but at a slow rate because of the effects of high debt, falling property prices and increasing unemployment.

Reality has turned out to be worse than even the most cautious predictions. There was a minor post-election rally but since then, spending in the high street has shown a slight downward trend. Can consumers' spending ever recover? If not, can the economy recover?

To understand the future, it is best first to see why it was that most economists got their forecasts wrong. The main reasons lie in the economic models that they use, which are made up from a series of statistical relationships estimated by looking at past behavioural trends. These estimated models show consumers' spending to be very highly geared to consumers' incomes. Hence, the predicted rise in consumer incomes this year was expected to lead to a revival in their spending.

The problem with these models is that the very close relationship estimated between consumers' spending and disposable incomes emerged from a period when consumer financial markets were heavily regulated. At the margin, the available savings opportunities normally yielded a negative return, while borrowing was user-unfriendly for some and impossible for others. Because consumers could not borrow, they generally had a stream of potential purchases waiting to be made when their incomes allowed. As their previous borrowing had been modest, they were not inhibited by debt. In such a financial climate, it is not surprising that both borrow-



ing and gross savings were depressed.

Following the financial deregulation of the early 1980s, most, though not all, households have found that they can borrow when they want to, while high real interest rates and improved tax treatment have meant that savings no longer represent a damage limitation exercise.

The effect of the deregulated financial markets means that consumers do not now have to relate their spending to their incomes. And indeed, this is what has been observed in reality. In the late 1980s, consumers' spending rose much faster than incomes, leading to a falling savings ratio. Now, consumers' spending is falling despite their real incomes continuing to rise. Consumers no longer have to depend on their current income to finance their expenditure. They are therefore basing their expenditure on their estimated wealth and their forecast future income.

Many commentators have suggested that the weakness of consumers' spending is simply a mood. No doubt this is one of the causes but the underlying reason for caution is a hard-headed forecast by consumers of their future wealth and incomes. This takes account of interest rates, falling house prices and falling inflation and is filtered through each household's forecast of employment prospects. Until

house prices can realistically be expected to stabilise and the rate of redundancies slows to a trickle, it is entirely rational behaviour for consumers to pull in their horns.

Spending levels remain high. Consumers' expenditure in the UK this year remains 35 per cent above its level in 1980, whereas in France the rise has been only 31 per cent and in Germany, even after unification, only 24 per cent.

Moreover, the reliability of consumer durables has improved sharply in the 1980s. When the marginal purchase is merely in image-enhancing replacement for a product that still works, it creates much less pressure to spend than if the marginal expenditure were a basic necessity such as food, warmth or shelter. And whereas in the 1930s the recovery in consumers' expenditure was speeded up by the emergence

of new products such as the car and the wireless, the product innovations of the 1990s have yet to tickle the nerve endings of their potential purchasers. Consumers' spending is therefore likely to remain depressed in the short term. Does this mean an economic recovery cannot take place?

Conventional wisdom has it that the consumer normally leads the economic recovery in the UK. This was the experience in the 1950s, 1960s and early 1970s. But the recovery owed little to consumers' spending, which fell from 1974 to 1977. And the 1980s recovery had consumers' spending moving in line with the economy, not playing a leading role. Consumers' spending started to lead the pace of economic growth only during the great spending boom from 1986 to 1990.

Experience in other countries is also mixed. In the United States, consumers'

spending has generally moved in line with the economy rather than ahead of it. In Japan and Germany, exports and investment have led economic recoveries more often than not.

So what could trigger an economic recovery in the UK? A fall in interest rates would clearly help. For the reasons set out above, however, it would take some time before it had its full effect, as house prices started to revive and employment prospects to improve. Moreover, Europe's exchange-rate mechanism is still a constraint preventing large cuts in rates — indeed, there is a risk that they will rise.

There are several reasons why it may not be too fanciful to predict a business-led recovery. First, experience this year seems to suggest that although businesses do not want to go further into debt, they are prepared to spend money when their profits improve. To be successful in business today,

you need to be world class. British companies face an investment backlog that needs to be made up if they are to be competitive. In the coming months, many businesses are likely to adjust their costs to reflect the likely shortfalls in their sales plans this year. But when the full effect of these cost savings emerges, profits will start to recover. To the extent that business expenditure is currently cash flow constrained, these improvements in cash flow will feed through into higher levels of investment.

A second factor is the investment plans of the privatised utilities. These are likely to be sustained at high levels for most of the 1990s. Much discussion of privatisation has focused on the impact on prices, yet the impact on investment is at least as important for the economy.

Finally, it is important not to neglect exports. The UK's share of the main industrial countries' exports of manufactures has been rising since the mid-1980s and, as cost competitiveness improves, some further rise seems probable. Over the coming months, as the rest of Europe slides into recession, the rising share of manufactured exports will not be enough to offset the contraction in the markets. But these markets are likely to recover in 1994 at the latest, which will then boost UK export volumes.

It used to be thought that consumers' spending was determined by incomes and business investment by "animal spirits". It now looks as though this wisdom has been reversed, with investment depending on cash-flow while consumers wait to spend until confidence returns.

In the 1960s, recoveries were started by the consumer, with business coming in behind. In the 1990s, perhaps, this will be reversed, with business leading the recovery and consumers' spending following behind.

The author is chief economic adviser to the CBI.

Redefining privatisation for NIE

From P. D. Montgomery

Sir, Last week, Northern Ireland Electricity (NIE) published its basic supply tariff and use of system charges which would be adopted under the privatisation procedure of the company.

Initial inspection of these charges indicate overall cost increases of 10 to 20 per cent to all users over 1MW. These increases take effect in an area where current industrial electricity costs are 18 per cent more than the rest of the UK.

In the government white paper on the privatisation of NIE, the main objectives include the need to introduce forms of competition which result in the lowest possible prices for consumers, and the need to diversify the NIE economy through the introduction of enterprising new participants into the power sector.

Quite obviously, the first objective has not been met. Under the terms of the privatisation, large users do not have direct access to the new private owners of the generating stations, neither will they have direct access to the interconnector to Scotland, to be built in 1996.

Their only available choice is self generation under a combined heat and power programme, which must not be in the best interests of the fledgling NIE.

Do you think that the word privatisation, which to most of us is associated with consumer benefit, freedom of choice and competitive supply, should now be redefined?

Yours faithfully,
P. D. MONTGOMERY
Action Group on Northern Ireland Electricity Prices

LWT committed to opportunities for women

From the Chairman of LWT

Sir, In her feature on women directors (August 27) Liz Dolan suggested that the comment "token woman" would have sprung to the lips of cynical observers on hearing of Louise Botting's recent appointment to the LWT Holdings Board.

Only if the observers had been ignorant as well as cynical. Louise Botting is not the first woman director at LWT (although she is the first on LWT Holdings); Heather Brigstocke was a non-executive director of London Weekend Television Ltd, our programme company, for eight years.

LWT has no doubts about the importance of promoting and attracting women to senior positions. Forty-five per cent of our managers are

women. A recent book, *Best Companies for Women*, commented: "LWT has been in the forefront of pushing opportunities for women".

Another, *The 100 Best Companies to Work for in the UK*, says of LWT: "The company is meticulous in its commitment to equal opportunities".

At the same time, we are not complacent; we recognise that we still do not have enough women at the very top, and are doing all we can to put that right. Louise Botting's appointment is part of the process.

Yours sincerely,
CHRISTOPHER BLAND,
Chairman,
LWT,
The London Television Centre,
Upper Ground,
SE1.

Discipline and the EMU era to come

From Mr John Purvis

Sir, The Chancellor of the Exchequer is absolutely correct to stick doggedly to the disciplines of the exchange-rate mechanism. The chorus of quick fixers must be stochastically ignored.

For decades this country has preferred short-term comforts rather than face up to the price which a high income and high value-added economy exacts. The only period since the war when we went the other way was under the Thatcher/Howe regime of the early 1980s.

This resulted in a massive change for the better, some of it very uncomfortable at the time. In the structure of our economy and in the attitudes of businessmen, trade union-

we preferred to play whoopee too soon with the gains achieved and are now paying for that in the current bout of austerity. It is worth paying that price.

It is no accident that the most successful economy in Europe has been subject to the rigidly enforced monetary discipline of an independent central bank.

It has countered the effects of a strong and ever-strengthening currency (rising from DM9 to the pound to £1 to DM2.8) by concentrating on high value-added goods and services.

As a result its international trading remains resoundingly successful with customers clamouring to purchase its output on the basis, not of price alone, but of value for money, of quality, service, reliability and innovation. Meanwhile, Britain has

days) preferred to protect its low value-added commodity industries by successive devaluations of the currency. That means nothing other than accepting a continually reducing relative standard of living. This is a fool's progress — as we move down the global economic pecking order we will find ourselves passing the more dynamic Third World countries on the way up.

After all, we have already seen Germany, Switzerland, Japan, Holland, Belgium, France, Denmark and Italy overtake us since 1945. It is ironic that it should be the erstwhile night watch Thatcherite Conservatives who are clamouring for the easy way out.

This sounds more like the good old-fashioned Labour party route to global irrelevance. Or perhaps they would sacrifice the future of their

interest as "Westminster MPs". Their vociferous grumblings and threats to abandon the exchange-rate mechanism only serve to unsettle our creditors and cost us more travail.

The disciplines of the exchange-rate mechanism, followed by full European monetary union and the single European market, will do much more for our children's well-being than another quick fix of devaluation and the make-believe of Euroscepticism.

Yours sincerely,
JOHN PURVIS,
Gilmerton,
St Andrews,
Fife, Scotland.

Letters to The Times Business and Finance section can be sent by fax on 071-782 5112.

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A tale of two summer holidays

As a British family in California has been
revelling in high standards and low
prices, its American counterpart in
London can only spend, spend and spend

On the last night of their holiday in America, Lesley Crammon and John Mitchell are out with friends at a restaurant in west Los Angeles called Pinic which serves "Californian cuisine with a French touch". The bill came to less than \$40 (£18) a head. An equivalent dinner at Sonny's, the couple's favourite haunt at home in Nottingham, would cost at least £35 each.

During their two-week holiday with their sons, Thomas, nine, and Theo, six, "everything was so cheap", Ms Crammon says. "It was definitely much less expensive than being in Britain. We ate really good meals for about half the price of at home."

Her rule of thumb — echoed by virtually every British visitor to the United States for months — is that one pays numerically in dollars for clothes, food and lodging roughly what one would pay in England. With the dollar at its weakest level against the pound in years, that translates roughly into 50 per cent savings on items from burgers to denim jeans.

The couple and their children flew from Heathrow to Los Angeles non-stop with American Airlines for £450 return, paying £275 each for the children. Once in California, they found hotels at bargain prices — even in beauty spots geared to tourists — and saved money in Los Angeles by staying with friends. Ms Crammon says the cost of the holiday, which included a week in Canada and several days in northern Mexico, compared favourably with the family's past trips to Greece, France, Italy, Switzerland, Singapore and Australia.

Last year there were 2,495,354 British visitors to the United States, spending on average £668.59 on their visit. Their most popular destinations were Florida, others were New York, Boston, Los Angeles, and San Francisco. "Things in the States are extraordinarily cheap when you go to the supermarket," Ms Crammon, a management consultant, says. "That's when you notice it most, when you buy a tray of chicken for a barbecue [a few dollars at most]. And the quality of the fruit and vegetables is so good. Plus, there's so much choice — endless tacos and tortilla chips."

"The internal flights were ridiculously cheap," she says. For £135 return per person, the family flew from Los Angeles to Seattle, north-west America's biggest city, to travel with friends to Vancouver by car. They found prices in Canada to be slightly higher than in Britain. The US prices, however, left them flabbergasted.

In Kernville, a resort in the Sierra mountains a few hours' drive from Los Angeles, they paid \$160 for a night at Whispering Pines, a lodge near the area of giant Sequoia trees. Their log cabin easily slept five people and came with a private Jacuzzi and the use of a "good swimming pool". The cabin also boasted two television sets and two video recorders.

"We even had a lovely deck and superb view over the mountains," Mr Mitchell, an architect, says. During their stay, the family cooked out in the evenings at

barbecue pits, which the lodge staff cleaned for guests.

"I can't think of anywhere we didn't have good service. It's quick and friendly," Ms Crammon says. "At one place we arrived late to eat and they let us in even though they were about to close. They were lovely."

On their excursion to the mountains, the family also stayed at the simpler Kern Lodge Motel, where \$70 bought two rooms for a night and an excellent breakfast with unlimited coffee, tea and juice.

They were prepared for the lower prices because they had visited the United States before. Their decision to travel to America was determined only in part by the likely cost, however. The alternative was Italy. In the end, they bowed to relentless pressure from Thomas, who had travelled to America with them before and made it clear he wanted to cross the Atlantic in the summer or stay at home.

Nobody in the family was disappointed. The parents found it easy to travel with children. Few hotels have policies of excluding children, and even the simplest motel generally boasts at least a swimming pool among its free facilities. The only awkward aspects of the trip were high temperatures in Los Angeles — a straight week of blinding 90s and 100s — and the inconvenience of trying to get around a city with poor public transport. "You can't do LA without a car," Mr Mitchell says.

But they all agreed they would come again.

Interview: SUSAN ELLICOTT

The thing that intrigues American tourists most is not our quaint castles or cute black cabs, but how we manage to survive. It is not just the exchange rate, less than two dollars to the pound, that is making them wince, almost everything over here is more expensive than over there. From doughnuts and coffee to hamburgers and chips, tourist attractions or taxis, you name it and, they say, we are paying more for it.

For Ernst Ohnell, who runs his own telecommunications business in Connecticut and his wife Patricia, this is probably the last holiday they will have together as a family. They came to London last week for seven days with daughters Carin, 22, an economics graduate, and Eileen, 18, a student at Princeton. For them it was a first visit, although Mr and Mrs Ohnell



Having a mice day at Disneyland: last year there were 2,495,354 British visitors to the United States, spending on average £668.59 on their visit

came here for three days as part of a European tour in 1982. It is said to hear them say that the high prices "take a lot of the sun out of the vacation".

"Even if you have enough money, and we do, it's not a good feeling when you go on vacation if every time you go out you feel you are being taken advantage of," Mrs Ohnell says. "I can see restaurant owners here probably have to pay a high rent and so on, but..." Mr Ohnell adds: "You feel stupid paying these prices, especially on just filling up food. We had doughnuts and coffee for breakfast one day which cost us about £10, whereas at home you can buy a dozen doughnuts for \$3. Yet there seemed to be working people getting their morning coffee there, too. How do they manage? I bet a lot of tourists run out of money before their time is up."

The family stayed at Claridge's, in London's Mayfair, where they had two double rooms, each one costing £220-a-night. That was without breakfast and even for the comfortably-off Ohnells the price "was enough to make you weep".

After a day in Edinburgh in the middle of the week, they returned for the rest of their stay to the Intercontinental Hotel, at Hyde Park Corner in London. There the price was a more modest £170-a-night for a double room. Again with no breakfast included. "Even just a Continental breakfast in the hotel would have cost £10.50 each and a hundred bucks for breakfast is a whole lot of money so we strolled around until we found somewhere that looked okay," Mr Ohnell says.

Generally, their experience of eateries confirmed all the worst tourist horror stories: indifferent

pub lunches of chicken and chips or equally unappetising pasta restaurants charging an arm and a leg. At the Hard Rock Café the food and atmosphere were the same quality as its New York branch but here they paid £6.95, whereas in the States the set meal costs \$8.

One of their happier finds was Richoux's, off Grosvenor Square, where an old world atmosphere does not mask new world prices. A light lunch can cost as little as £10. You would not, they say, need to be lucky to stumble across such a place in New York.

Mrs Ohnell wanted to buy a pair of Doc Martens but did not know there was a shop of that name in Oxford Street, not far from Liberty, where they spent an hour browsing but hardly buying anything. "We can get everything in the States much cheaper," Mr Ohnell says. "Eileen bought a grey cotton T-shirt in Edinburgh for about £20 and I bought a little cotton nightgown."

Last year 2,250,000 million Americans visited Britain spending on average £544 on their visit. London was the most popular destination, others were York, Stratford, Bath, Chester and Edinburgh.

Entrance fees were another area where the Ohnells felt hard done by: £6-10 each to see the Tower of London seemed steep, as did the lack of a decent student rate. "It's just insane," Mr Ohnell says. "Generally they are twice the cost of museums in New York and we get big student reductions. In Washington they are free, the national galleries are government funded."

Their reaction to our tourist attractions varied, though they had nothing but praise for the train to Edinburgh "very clean and fast. We liked Edinburgh, it is really nice, but the buildings are very dirty. London is older and lower: it has an airy feeling."

In both capitals they did the open-top bus tour, saw the tower and castle in Edinburgh and in London went to Buckingham Palace. The Changing of the Guard was "a bit of a let down", at the Natural History Museum "the dinosaur exhibition was very well done". They also visited the V&A, Tate Gallery, Madam Tussaud's, and a show, *Me and My Girl*, where a seat in the stalls at £25 cost slightly less than the equivalent on Broadway.

The one price they were not worried by was a visit to the doctor last Sunday. Mrs Ohnell contract-

ed conjunctivitis on the plane coming over so they were sent to a GP off Harley Street. "He was a classic English doctor," Mr Ohnell says. "He had a tiny mews house full of antiques and even his equipment looked antique. The instrument he used to look at Eileen's eyes came out of a little leather box." The medicine he prescribed was "incredibly cheap" and his £60 fee was an amount they thought reasonable for a Sunday. Anyway, his "quaintness" would be worth a bob or two.

Interview: HEATHER KIRBY

TOMORROW

Should the LSE or the Japanese get London's County Hall?



Having a dear day in London: the Ohnells felt that they were being taken advantage of in Britain

They don't sack 'em like they used to

I am uneasy. Institutions are crumbling right and left, shedding magic and majesty. Things fall apart, the centre can't hold, instead of respecting the old and serviceable conjuring-tricks which have cemented the nation together for decades, a new brash generation is saying "Phoney! I don't believe in fairy tales!" and sending countless venerable Tinkerbellies crashing to the ground. Nervous traditionalists fear that they will never revive.

Some will, of course. When I talk of things crumbling I do not refer to the House of Windsor. That House knows perfectly well what to do in a crisis: close your ears, cram on a petal hat, keep opening hospitals and going to church; and bingo! come Remembrance Sunday everyone will have forgotten all the fuss. But there are less resilient institutions which have lately lost their Edwardian shine and sureness: Lloyds of London, the City, British Rail, Farming, the Police, the BBC...

And now, heaven help us, there is a trend for knocking public-school headmasters and headmistresses off their perches. Three famous ones have gone down in the last month: the Dragon School in Oxford shed its new Headmaster; Helen Williams ceased abruptly to be High Mistress of St Paul's and

at Haberdashers' Monmouth School for Girls there were reportedly "important differences of view" between headteacher and governors which climaxed in the head leaving like some Victorian twentynine who broke a plate too many.

I suppose these may all have been good decisions: outsiders cannot know. It is also dangerous to generalise on relations between governors and headteachers, because there is only so much time in the day for answering intemperate letters, and both classes of person, in my bitter experience, produce a fair quantum of lighthearted stinkers only too ready to fall on the Basilidon Bond and exhortoriate journalists ("Copy to the Editor" they write on top, "Copy to Director-General of the BBC, Copy to Archbishop of Canterbury", etc). So never mind the politics just consider the question of whether the holders of certain respected jobs — headteachers, bishops, generals, deans, directors-general, and editors of literate periodicals — ought really to be so vulnerable to abrupt public dismissal.

If they do something scandalous, fine. When a Director of Public Prosecutions resigns after being caught kerb-crawling, we can talk comfortably about tragic flaws and the pressure of office. But suppose a DPP was kicked out merely

WORKING LIFE

Libby Purves recoils
from the spate of
dismissals on high



because he wasn't quite the tone of DPP the appointing elders fancied — that would be different, wouldn't it? It would give the public a sense that someone was tinkering, messing about, doodling on the canvas of public life.

When a public luminary has committed no obvious crime, there is something uneasy about this weaselly talk of "differences of view". It raises the question of why the Governors for Trustees, or Priv-

Council, or Synod, or whoever were such twerps as to appoint this person in the first place. Such bodies should look around at the racketier sections of society, and notice what happens — for instance — in the media. When magazines and newspapers start to get through editors like Kleenex, or television programmes hype a wonderful new presenter and sack her in six months, nobody wins. On-lookers merely write off the management as a bunch of headless chickens, and talented candidates veer off, concluding that an approach from this organisation is not unlike a proposal of marriage from Henry VIII.

To counter this, the appointing body must headhunt and cajole and flatter, exaggerating the shortcomings of the departing postholder and laying out their stall enticingly. Which is not the way to recruit someone of the high ideals and private certainties which once (we hoped, and liked to believe) distinguished the great and the good. Remember Lord Reith in 1922, striding into the BBC with a conviction that God had sent him? The Company may have quailed but they gave him his head and let him grow. Even the great need backing up.

And we need the great the difficult the intemperate the ac-

tionary. Remarkable individuals need to be spotted and nurtured by committees of those wise enough to abandon their own blueprint for the job. Kind readers have been sending me more examples of the last words of advice spoken by legendary headteachers, and I must say these gain a lot of gravitas from having been uttered by that generation of heads whom nobody would have dared to contemplate sacking over "differences of views". So far my favourites are "If you catch yourself behaving like a shopgirl, read a Shakespeare sonnet" (Roedean, allegedly), "Never touch gin or Polish Officers" (Chesham Ladies College, 1943) and the Yorkshire Reverend Mother who told her girls "Always put something aside for unexpected tax demands". Where the Rev Mother got it is a mystery. Some pupils' ruined father, probably. But it stuck with my correspondent for life.

Still, the new world of disposable, sackable, forgettable pillars of society may have its advantages. When the furious letters come in (*Copy to DG, copy to Editor, copy to Cardinal Hume!*) I shall at least be able to console myself with the reflection that by the time they get their copies all three might be down at the Jobcentre with me.

Why I hate heads, p. 6

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REUTERS

Trim and fit to defy recession

Geoff Brown reviews *Wuthering Heights* and other highlights of the film festival

The forecaster did not mince words: "Rain spreading from the south-west. Windy." But the 46th Edinburgh film festival had its own black clouds to contend with. Severely buffeted by cuts in funding and sponsorship, Penny Thomson, the new festival director, was forced to pare down the event and restrict screenings to the two auditoria in its home base, Filmhouse on Lothian Road. Last year's festival presented some 160 features, plus 30 odd programmes of shorts and documentaries. This year the total is 80 features, and 20 assorted programmes: a tally which barely puts Edinburgh's "international festival" ahead of regional events such as Cambridge.

Small can still be beautiful, of course. Small can be useful. Edinburgh may have loved its role as a source of ground-breaking retrospectives; it was here in the late Sixties that such directors as Samuel Fuller and Roger Corman were consecrated as Hollywood gods. But the festival remains a valuable showcase for new talent, and a good place to sample the vigorous film-making that continues across Britain despite the doomsayers and the recession. Small can also be healthy box office: evening screenings regularly produce full houses, the crowds snaking their way up the stairs past an extraordinary papier-mâché sculpture of Ron and Nancy Reagan dancing the night away.

The festival concluded with a flurry of literary adaptations. Emily Brontë stood in the firing line for *Wuthering Heights*, directed on the Yorkshire moors by Peter Kosminsky, known for his British television documentaries on the Falklands war, the Stalker affair and other prickly matters. "Take care - not a smile at any part of it," the author's warns, wandering through the opening minutes. We do not dare. Kosminsky so intimates us with lashings of Gothic

EDINBURGH FESTIVAL



atmosphere. French actress Juliette Binoche brings an odd touch of the pert Parisienne to Cathy, Ralph Fiennes as Heathcliff, has the pained, evil bearing of a Mephistopheles suffering from a nasty stomach ulcer. Together they smoulder; but the film's unvarying tone makes it seem oppressive.

Then David Mamet's *Glengarry Glen Ross* brought down the curtain with a cascade of words tumbling from the mouths of Al Pacino, Jack Lemmon and others - real estate dealers desperate to close a sale. The words remain vintage Mamet: the playwright himself adapted them for the screen. The visuals are put into the capable hands of James Foley, director of *After Dark My Sweet*. An audience's ultimate reaction to the film may well be governed by their response to Lemmon's centre-stage performance; to these eyes, he always appears to be acting with a capital A. *Glengarry* opens in Britain late in October.

Arthur Schnitzler's *La Ronde* came round again one more time, transferred to contemporary Manhattan and entitled *Chorus of Desire*. The director and adaptor Temístocles López updated Schnitzler with a cycle of affairs and chance meetings embracing sodomy, masochism, homosexual love, voyeurism and AIDS. Sleek, sexy and cast with none but the smartest names (Elias Koteas, Linda Fiorentino, Assumpta Serna), the film seems destined for cult success.

Paramount, based in Hollywood backed *Wuthering Heights*. The majority of Edinburgh's British contingent relied on the usual



"Together they smoulder": French actress Juliette Binoche as Cathy, Ralph Fiennes as Heathcliff, in Peter Kosminsky's new film version of *Wuthering Heights*

allies: television, film schools, the British Film Institute. *Black Pearl*, from Channel 4 and the BFI, demonstrated that it is never too late to shoot your first feature. Orkney film-maker Margaret Tait, long known to the cognoscent for her poetic shorts, mounted this absorbing tale of memory and self at the age of 72. We dart about in time mostly between present-day Edinburgh and the 1930s, when the heroine's mother, moving played by Gerda Stevenson, strived to reconcile domestic life with the urgings of her soul. There is a gauche touch to the way Tait assembles her material, but her poetic instincts increasingly surface once the mother sleepwalks to her death in the Orkney sea. Not to be outdone, Wales came

up with Hedd Wyn, a two-hour epic about a young poet sucked into the horrors of the first world war. This was dignified, intelligent, but somewhat dulled by director Paul Turner's insistence on close, television-style camerawork. The images never got a chance to breathe. Then England pitched into battle with *Man to Man*, a tour de force from independent film-maker John Maybury and the equally independent actress Tilda Swinton. The BBC transmitted a cut version of Manfred Karge's powerful one-woman play. Edinburgh unveiled it whole. Karge's words, brilliantly translated by Anthony Vivas, bring us the history of Ella Gerike, a real-life character who assumes her dead fiancé's identity, witnessing the German nightmare as a man

among men. Maybury's images project her inner landscape down the decades. Marvellously acted, *Man to Man* stretches beyond the category of canned theatre: this is pure cinema, thrusting, challenging.

For simple exuberance, few British entries could match Leon the Pig Farmer, a dashing feature debut by two bright sparks, Vadim Jean and Gary Sinyor. Leon, their hero, is a sensitive Jewish lad from north London who stumbles upon the discomfiting fact that his biological father is a bluff Yorkshire pig farmer played by Brian Glover. The script, unfortunately, gets sillier by the minute, but nothing can quench the high spirits of the

sterling British cast or the filmmakers' obvious love of the medium. Edinburgh festivals have always delighted in digging up treasures of the past. This year audiences had to content themselves with *Visions of Light*, a lively documentary surveying the art of cinematography through interviews with 26 leading practitioners and a tantalising array of clips. Produced by the American Film Institute and Japanese television, the emphasis is squarely on Hollywood, from William Daniel's creation of the Garbo image through to Gordon Willis, the "prince of darkness" who shot the *Godfather* saga. Hollywood cameramen have good reason to blow their own trumpets, but to redress the balance we now need a film in praise of

France. England, Germany and all points east. The film was shot in the High Definition Television system, which coped admirably with much of the black and white material, but made some colour clips look fuzzy. With the festival over, the hunt is already on for crucial new funds. Yesterday saw a film memorabilia auction. Items on the block ranged from the sword used by Robert de Niro in *The Mission* to a tie from the wardrobe of the late Michael Powell. It is hard to imagine that the festival's coffers would be swollen much by an autographed T-shirt worn by Christopher Lambert on his visit to Edinburgh six days before; but heigh-ho! Every little counts, and this ever-struggling, ever-youthful film festival deserves to fight another day.



Cyrus: a country artist whose LP success has translated to the US singles charts

Up from the country

A Sue-Ellen Ewing look-alike with a fixed smile is coming to the end of the 12-minute instructional video for what she terms the Achy Breaky Line Dance. "Step'n' stomp'n' step'n' stomp and hip, hip, hip." Fingers tucked into the top of her jeans, jeans tucked into mini-cowboy boots, she makes a final appeal to the competitive spirit of Mr and Mrs Average America. "Now remember, use your own creativity," she puts. "Add those turns. Add some head! It's your personality and your performance that could win you that trip to Nashville..."

Employing the services of choreographer Melanie Greenwood was the most successful marketing campaign in the American recording industry this year. The routine she devised for a then-unreleased song, the insidiously catchy "Achy Breaky Heart", has since sparked off a nationwide dance craze, and created instant demand for its previously unknown singer, Billy Ray Cyrus.

His debut album, *Some Gave All*, reached the top of the American album charts on its second week of release. Three months later it is still there, with four million copies sold. This success is now being replicated in Britain and throughout the world.

Cyrus's launch marks the latest chapter in the fast-evolving story of modern country music. Although key performers such as Johnny Cash, Willie Nelson, Dolly Parton and Tammy Wynette long since transcended their core C&W audiences to be-

A Kentucky boy at No 1 in the charts? Alan Jackson traces the surprising rise of Billy Ray Cyrus

nationally, they and other Nashville-based artists have found it difficult to sustain mainstream chart success. Recently, however, the American trade magazine *Billboard* implemented what was to prove a significant review of its chart-collating procedures. By widening its net to gather data from department stores and supermarkets, it changed the face of its LP chart overnight. Suddenly younger country acts such as George Strait, Reba McEntire and Tanya Tucker were discovered to be selling as heavily as leading rock and dance acts, and thus crossed over from *Billboard*'s country charts to appear on the Hot 100. One artist in particular, Garth Brooks, has outsold even U2, Guns 'N' Roses and Michael Jackson this year.

Now Cyrus has taken the boom one step beyond. He is the first country artist to translate LP success to the US singles charts. By sending out the Melanie Greenwood video to clubs and dance studios and following up with win-a-trip contests for the best exponents, Cyrus's label (Mercury) created a groundswell of interest. Those who had mastered the intricacies of the Achy Breaky line dance, a walk-cum-strut akin to some low-impact aerobic exer-

and demand to hear the record. Within weeks, the single stood at No 1.

Just another novelty record with a dance beat? A one-off? Cyrus himself is a 30-year-old from Kentucky, whose muscular physique provoked the erroneous rumour that he was once a dancer with that scantily-clad bunch of pin-up boys, the Chippendales. Not surprisingly, he reads rather more significance into his ground-breaking success. "The song itself has universal appeal, and because it has its own dance, it's brought a lot of different people together on common ground," he says, while on a brief promotional trip to Britain. "I just wish there were more things that could trigger that same reaction, because it's surely something the world needs right now."

The former car salesman has achieved the dream of stardom that sustained him through ten years of gigging in bars and clubs all over Kentucky, Ohio and West Virginia. "Persistence is to the quality of the character of man, what carbon is to steel," he muses accordingly, on the sleeve-notes to *Some Gave All*.

Meanwhile, Billy Ray addicts are said to be adapting their dance to fit his version of the old Nancy Sinatra hit "These Boots Were Made for Walkin'". "I don't dance myself," says the singer, bemused by the reaction. "Although I can move on stage, I've always been too bashful to get up on a dancefloor. But now I turn up to play concerts and those people who can't get in are doing the Achy Breaky outside in the parking lot. Do you know, I've even seen them doing it in the pouring

Compared with the barbarity that is tearing apart the Balkans, the fact that a tiny religious community in the United States has been "by schisms rent assunder", as the old hymn puts it, hardly amounts to a hill of beans. Nevertheless, we need such television as last night's *Everyman* (BBC 1). Not because it shows us what is going on in the minds of quaintly-dressed folk pursuing anachronistic lives, but because it reminds us that intolerance is pretty well the same monster the world over.

This *Everyman*, subtitled "How to get to heaven in Montana", was particularly powerful because it focused on a community so confined that the rupture was painfully stark, like an explosion in a confined space. There are 35,000 Hutterites in North America. They take their language, dress and religious code from their 16th-century German ancestors. They intermarry, and they live in closed, agrarian communes that permit no television sets and not much else from the 20th century.

The colony at Flat Willow - 43 people in all, with just three surnames between them - hit trouble four years ago when an

TELEVISION REVIEW

Intolerance was reborn when the barn was burnt

elder was killed in a barn fire. The tragedy apparently released some long pent-up urges among his offspring, and they went on a wild binge. Wild by Hutterite standards, that is. They ventured inside a cinema, they tried out beer. Worst of all, they attended a revivalist meeting and became born-again Christians.

Others from the community joined them, until now the born-again outnumbered the traditional Hutterites at Flat Willow. The born-again hold their services in English, not High German; they debate their faith passionately, rather than observing ancient rites without question. They want to widen horizons in every sense. "Hutterite life at its worst is probably like a concentration camp," said one.

The upheaval has caused rifts within families, and the anguish on both sides is intense: three people broke

down and cried when talking to the camera. Now the community's farm jobs have been divided up so that Hutterites and born-again do not have to work with each other. Neither do the two factions socialise. The only thing that everybody agrees upon is that sooner or later a permanent separation will be necessary.

This was the true sadness of the programme, though *Everyman* with commendable restraint left viewers to draw their own conclusions. At Flat Willow the obvious love of individual for individual, the family bonds, the shared cultural heritage stretching back for centuries - none of these things appears strong enough to hold the community together in the face of an ecclesiastical wrangle.

Our first instinct is either to mock or pity a bunch of people so unsophisticated in their thinking that they cannot

"agree to differ", especially when common sense dictates that they would be far better off, materially and emotionally, if they all pulled together. But then we are suddenly joined by the realisation that there are parallels within Europe, even within Britain. When that penny drops, our

smugness should evaporate. "If we cannot now end our differences, at least we can help make the world safe for diversity," said President Kennedy in a speech shortly before he was shot. Nearly 20 years later, intolerance appears more deeply ingrained than ever in human nature. Even the God-fearing Hutterites, it seems, cannot manage to sustain what Nelson Rockefeller famously called "the brotherhood of man under the fatherhood of God". So what hope for those who recognise no deity except their own lust for power, territory and revenge?

RICHARD MORRISON

ARTS BRIEF

Last bow on viola

AFTER 57 years as a member of the London Philharmonic Orchestra, the viola player Wrayburn Glasspool has played his last concert, at the Edinburgh Festival last week. Glasspool, 81, joined the LPO in 1935, just three years after the orchestra was founded, and was on the German tour the following year when the orchestra played for Hitler.

Ironically, many of the instruments that Hilfer heard being played, including Glasspool's viola, were destroyed by German bombs five years later, when Queen's Hall was hit. Glasspool had to borrow a viola from the composer Eric Coates and has played it ever since.



Glasspool: six decades in the LPO strings

In his 57 years Glasspool has seen the LPO go through several complete changes of membership. He has also performed under the batons of most of the century's top conductors, from Furtwängler and Beecham to Solti and Tennstedt, but his warmest recollections are of the Italian maestro Victor de Sabata. "In the seven or so years that he regularly conducted us, in the late Forties and Fifties," says Glasspool, "we never once saw him with a score, even in rehearsal. He had every note

Highly visible

IF THERE is one theatrical figure who is definitely not invisible this autumn, it is *The Invisible Man*. Ken Hill's play, based on the H.G. Wells novel, had its first run at the Theatre Royal Stratford East last year. Now, following a revival at Stratford (from September 12), *The Invisible Man* will move to the West End. This is not the first such transfer pulled off by the Theatre Royal: the theatre's *Five Guys Named Moe* transferred to the West End and then moved on to Broadway.

On screen again

PALACE Productions, once Britain's most adventurous film company, may now be bankrupt, but guiding lights Steve Woolley and Nik Powell are promoting business as usual. Projects have been announced under a new banner, Scala Productions, named after the King's Cross cinema Woolley used to manage. Neil Jordan will tackle Henry Fielding's novel *Jonathan Wild*; Bernard Rose, specialist in the macabre, will direct *Hungry Heart*, based on James M. Cain. And a new director, Iain Softley, comes to the fore in *Backbeat*, about the

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THE TIMES

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The Irish tide turns for home

Exiles are flooding back to the Emerald Isle — to a nation in a mess. With unemployment soaring, they may soon be on the move again, Rob Brown reports

Business is booming at Shamrocks Removals, a London-based firm which specialises in carting the possessions of Irish exiles back and forth across the Irish Sea. Extra staff have had to be taken on to cope with the tripling, since last summer, in deliveries — to Ireland.

As the recession in Britain deepens, Irish immigrants are returning to their homeland. In 1991, 3,000 a month according to Ireland's Department of Labour. However, as he watches three articulated lorries set off each week, every one loaded with the belongings of six households, the owner of Shamrocks Removals knows that it will not be long before many of the returning exiles need his trucks again.

The tide has turned, but only temporarily. Ireland could hardly be described as a haven in a heartless world. The number of unemployed in the republic has now reached 290,500, or one-in-five of the workforce — the highest jobless figure since the foundation of the Irish Free State 70 years ago, and double the rate in the United Kingdom.

There seems no prospect of any improvement in this situation before the end of the decade. Indeed, the latest forecast is that half a million will be unemployed going into the next century unless 250,000 Irish people can be persuaded to leave Irish shores by 2000. Yet in the 12 months to April 1991 (the last year for which figures are available), the net outward movement from Ireland was just 1,000, a drop from 46,000 emigrants two years before.

Ireland's grim labour prospects, contained in a study of the labour force by independent economic consultants Davy Kelleher McCarthy, ensured that government ministers returned from their summer recess last Wednesday to a cabinet meeting. Leinster House, home to Ireland's parliament, the Dail, is currently clad in scaffolding while its Georgian facade undergoes a facelift. A £100 million job fund announced by Albert Reynolds, the Taoiseach (prime minister), after the meeting to promote small businesses was quickly dismissed as equally cosmetic by action groups for the unemployed and opposition politicians.

As more than 50 per cent of the republic's population is aged under 25, it will be young men and women who feel the pressure to leave in search of work. This comes at a time when many, in Dublin at least, are developing a sense of pride about their homeland. Despite Ireland's appalling economic

predicament, there has been a youthful exuberance on the banks of the Liffey since local band U2 conquered the international charts. "Dublin — rock capital of the world", a hoarding proclaims in O'Connell Street, the city's main thoroughfare. The city has a self-image as a cosmopolitan capital. The fact that U2 elected to stay in Ireland after becoming multi-millionaires has bolstered the sense of self-confidence.

At Dublin's hippest music club, the Rock Garden in Temple Bar, goths, punks, students in sloppy jumpers and the odd biker form an unlikely alliance. Doc Martens are the one stylistic common denominator. Bursting eardrums in the corner is a local band called Dead Ringer, all leather and long hair. Entry costs £6 and a pint is £2.20. The place is fairly full, even on a Wednesday night.

Tish Doran, a 21-year-old architecture student, says that living in the Irish capital is cosy. "There's a particularly nice buzz to the city at this time of year. People are drinking out in the streets and everywhere you turn you can hear music drifting out of the bars."

Dubliners' developing sense of pride in their city is most eloquently articulated by the playwright and novelist Dermot Bolger. Bolger has deplored the recent fashion of branding him and fellow writers "post colonial". He says he is proud of being a free citizen of the Irish Republic, a vibrant young nation with its own secure identity. Like many of his compatriots, Bolger is livid at any suggestion that emigration can be excused by the fact that Ireland is geographically so small.

"Our young people are some of the best educated in Europe. When they go abroad for work, they are for Ireland what champagne is for the French: they travel well. But people question more deeply now why Ireland must continually be the home that you'll leave," he has said.

There is certainly some evidence to suggest that the self-styled pragmatists who lead Ireland's ruling coalition of Fianna Fail and the Progressive Democrats are now relying on emigration to ease the country's job crisis. This has been publicly conceded by the chairman of the Dail's joint committee on employment. "We look on every possible means to alleviate the situation and emigration could be part of that," Patrick Hillery told *In-Dublin* magazine last week.

Suitcases are already being packed at a small cottage in Dun Laoghaire, the departure point for



The capital of rock: dancing at the Pink Elephant club — amid the gloom, there has been an outburst of youthful exuberance on the banks of the Liffey

There's a particularly nice buzz to the city at this time of year. People are drinking out in the streets and everywhere you turn you can hear music

generations of Irish emigrants. Kieran Sheehan is poised to do his bit for the Irish economy by getting back on the emigrant boat. The 28-year-old dental hygienist, who worked in Hastings, Sussex, for several years after training in Glasgow, had his heart set on developing his career in Dublin. But when his one-year contract at Dublin Dental Hospital expired last October, it was not renewed. A ten-month search for further work has proved futile. "The employment situation here is desperate," Mr Sheehan says.

The difficulties which confront Irish exiles are eased by a network of welfare agencies, some supported by the Irish government. But these bodies can do little to break down ancient English prejudices. According to the Action Group for Irish Youth, the rate of unemployment among the London Irish is double that among native Londoners. Although many of the newcomers are well-educated they find their Irish qualifications are often undervalued in England.

The economic downturn, along with the poll tax and tougher procedures for claiming social security, are the main factors fuelling the exodus back to Ireland. Most of the exiles are not returning through

choice, however. There tend to be two groups who choose to return, old people and young couples. Pensioners enjoy better state benefits in Ireland. Rail travel the length and breadth of the island is free and they are also entitled to free telephone rental and a free black and white television licence. Young couples return because they are keen on raising their children in Ireland.

Rob Woodnutt and his wife, Siobhan, spent more than a decade in England in a series of manual jobs before going back to Dublin to raise a family. "We weren't nationalistic, we just felt it would be a lot safer to bring up our children in Ireland," Mr Woodnutt says. But he says he is now very pessimistic about the employment prospects for his son, aged seven, and daughter, two.

Mr Woodnutt faced difficulty finding work when he returned in the mid-1970s, and unemployment then was only about 80,000. Eventually he managed to start up a second-hand clothes shop. The store imports most of its stock from Germany and Holland. It is situated

in Temple Bar, an inner city district of Dublin which is being assiduously marketed as the Irish capital's own Left Bank.

The quarter is about to lose one of its most frequent visitors. Noeline White, a 25-year-old teacher, has just been granted a visa to work in the United States. She will be flying out to Colorado next month. The so-called Morrison Visa (named after the senator who lobbied for their introduction in the US) have almost displaced the official state lottery as the most keenly-sought prize in Dublin. The annual allocation of 16,000 has been hugely over-subscribed.

Ms White's main reason for applying was to earn more money. She has struggled to get by on part-time work in an adult education

college since gaining her teaching diploma from Trinity College Dublin. As she prepares to join what has been dubbed the Green Card Generation, she is philosophical. "Emigration has been part of Irish culture since before the famine. So it is realistic to expect it to remain a feature of Irish life until the end of the century," she says.

In the 1960s the centuries-long curse of emigration appeared to have been exorcised as the Dublin government ditched its commitment to economic self-sufficiency and began to compete eagerly for multi-national investments. The resulting boom propelled Charles Haughey, in 1987 a rising star in Ireland's dominant political party Fianna Fail, to announce that "emigration is gone". Net emigration, having run at an average of 43,000 people a year in the late 1950s, was down to 11,000 a year in the late 1960s. The total population slipped from 2,960,000 in 1951 to 2,860,000 in 1961, but by 1971 was back up to 2,980,000. Even when the economic "miracle" faded and emigration returned with a vengeance in the 1980s, Mr

Haughey, by now Taoiseach, pledged "to eliminate it again from Irish life".

Now that the national debt stands at £26 billion (£24.5 billion), however, emigration has once again become a mechanism for keeping unemployment pegged at an acceptable level. Ireland's leading modern historian Joseph Lee, a professor of history at University College, Cork, has argued that emigration has been cynically used as a safety valve to maintain a more comfortable standard of living for what he calls the "possessing class".

Whatever the remedy, the problem is not in doubt. The Irish Republic is certainly a nation in a state of depression snapshots encapsulate the economic mess it is now in. During last year's postal strike, hundreds of Irish citizens queued defiantly outside the GPO in Dublin to post Morrison Visa applications to the United States. As one passer-by told a reporter from the *Irish Press*: "This whole thing rounds off our Irish history pretty neatly. We're standing on the spot where Ireland's independence was declared, sending off letters to America to take us out of here."

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"We have to help children like Matthew. He has such great gifts. He is the future."

This Friday The TES reports on how one state primary has met the challenge of a nine-year-old already studying GCSE physics.

TES

THE TIMES EDUCATIONAL SUPPLEMENT

The Duke of Westminster has a £200,000 clear out of bric-a-brac

A very grand garage sale



Lots for sale: Jonathan Meyer among the auction goods

A modern roulette wheel, in need of restoration, is balanced on top of a black leather suitcase with combination locks and a battered leather kit bag with R. G. Grosvenor printed on the side. Alongside is a cardboard box containing a dusty but superior picnic basket, the sort with holders on the sides for bottles and glasses. A hand-written label says: "cupboard, nursery day room".

There is a croquet set in a green-painted wooden box, 12 golf clubs tied together with string, a collection of fishing equipment including a spinning rod and damaged cane fly rod, and even a cuddly hippopotamus. These, along with an assortment of household furniture, fill the former riding school at Eaton Hall, Cheshire, home of the sixth Duke of Westminster, Her Grace and their children.

Each item is tagged with a lot number for a sale to be conducted by Sotheby's on September 21. Conservative estimates expect the 500 lots to make £150,000 to £200,000.

Standing in the midst of the household miscellany, is a magnificent mahogany six-poster bed, the jewel of the sale. Given two full pages in the catalogue, Lot 136 is described as: "The Mahogany State Bed, a fine George IV six poster, circa 1820". It is known to have been at a former Eaton Hall when Queen Victoria, as a young princess, visited in October 1832.

"Whether she actually slept in it, or was merely received in the state bed chamber, is not known," says Jonathan Meyer, the deputy director of furniture at Sotheby's, who is in charge of the sale. The bed is expected to fetch between £10,000 and £15,000.

Eaton Hall, completed in 1975, is the fourth building on the site since the 17th century.

ing the bed and some important statuary, are from the third Eaton Hall, completed in 1882 to the design of Alfred Waterhouse, a student of European Gothic.

When it was demolished in 1961, a five-day sale comprising 2,000 lots was held, but some items remained. The latest sale comes after a £2 million renovation of the present hall.

The building's white marble cladding has been covered with soft-pink granite and the flat roof pitched in natural slate. Although the hall, commissioned by the present duke's father, had been heralded as a brave move by the aristocracy into contemporary

three-storey stable block. There are tables of every size and period, chairs, sofas, even boxes of huge tassels in salmon, pink, green, red and gold.

"I think the sale just grew," Mr Meyer says. "I believe it started with the items from the present refurbishment and then things left over from previous sales were added. It's rather a grand clear out."

On the first floor of the stable block, trestle tables are weighed down with the residue of a Minton porcelain dinner service, each piece embellished with the Westminster monogram. There is a motley collection of vases, bowls, dishes, a bone china teapot, glass and chinaware. Beneath them on the floor are three modern grey telephones, abandoned with their hand-written lists of extension numbers: No. 1 — butler's pantry; No. 2 — drawing room; No. 3 — nursery; No. 4 — study and No. 5 — master bedroom.

In the former joiner's shed, some important pieces of statuary are stored. Four carved Corbel alabaster figures of maidens representing the seasons once stood above the frieze of the fireplace at the north end of Eaton's marble hall. The set is estimated to fetch £10,000 to £15,000.

Sotheby's expects about 2,000 people to attend the viewing, on September 18, 19 and 20, and the sale. "There's such a broad spread — I think in a way it will make it more fun," Mr Meyer says. "After all, if you do have a house sale, you do get lots of this sort of stuff and people buy it. In this case because it's been at Eaton." For those in search of a bargain, once owned by the rich and famous, it must be the ultimate car boot sale.

LYNNE GREENWOOD

Join the teaset

The Times and Thomas Goode invite you to a shopping evening

READERS of *The Times* are invited to an exclusive shopping evening at Thomas Goode, one of the most famous china and glass shops in the world.

The store, situated in the heart of London, is the holder of three Royal Warrants and has been in business for more than 160 years. This month Thomas Goode has been celebrating the "English Manner" with displays inside the store drawn from the ranges of merchandise stocked by the company. *The Times* has joined the celebration with window displays of the china and glass selections of some of its members of staff.

The shopping evening takes place this Thursday from 6-8pm. There will be a 10 per cent discount on all purchases made during the evening and those spending more than £50 will be given a Thomas Goode china gift. Drinks will also be served.

Within the elegant interior readers can enjoy the splendid

china collections which include ranges from Wedgwood, Royal Crown Derby and Worcester, Royal Doulton, Meissen, Richard Ginori and Herend.

In the glass showroom can be seen superbly cut crystal from the master craftsmen of the Stuart crystal factory, alongside glasses and glass objects d'art from Lalique, Baccarat and Venetian glass pieces from Murano.

During the evening there will be glass-blowing, embroidery, lamp-shade painting and many other demonstrations and Tom Ellery, Thomas Goode's decorator, will be on hand to share some of the secrets of his inspired table settings.

To reserve your place at *The Times/Goode* evening, please call Thomas Goode from tomorrow between 9.30am-5.30pm on 071-499 2823, or simply take this copy of the paper with you to the store at 19 South Audley Street, London, W1.



Table manners: Some of the displays at Thomas Goode

Handwritten text: "The Duke of Westminster has a £200,000 clear out of bric-a-brac"

Johnnie 1.50

Black, red 'n' leather all over

Those in the know are wearing leather. Provocative, stylish, tactile, its distinctive qualities are now being shaped by leading designers, Brenda Polan reports

Fashion-watchers have to know the right places to watch. One of them (and this is by way of a fashion-watcher's trade secret) is the editorial office of *Tatler* magazine. Possibly it has something to do with survival instinct and sharing a building with *Vogue*. A corridor full of *Voguettes* can be depressing. Possibly it is the pace set by Jane Procter, the smartest editor in the magazine business. "I'm just a fashion addict," she sighs. Possibly it is the euphoria induced by two years of steady circulation growth. Whatever the reason, if the women on *Tatler* are wearing it, everyone else soon will be.

And they are into black leather. Their instincts are, as ever and rather like their breeding, impeccable. There are certain staples of the late-20th century wardrobe which tend to get labelled modern classics but which have nothing whatever to do with the styles we think of as traditional or original classics. The latter have their roots in the recreational uniforms of the wealthy upper classes and never had any truck with fashion until the 1980s.

Modern classics, on the other hand, are clothes which have achieved fashion status and survived it to acquire timelessness. Often they started life as the workwear of the labouring classes, as the aggressive symbol of teenage rebellion or as the semi-secret uniform of some deviant minority. The black leather jacket, now a modern classic, has been all three.

While fashion may have blunted the edge of its coarser associations, they are still there, dormant and exploitable by fashion designers in search of the next big thing. They still cling to the material itself so that, however it is cut and into what garment, the undertones remain.

Its first associations are rugged, militaristic and archetypally masculine. Consequently it was adopted by mean and moody 1950s teenage rebel, 1960s rock star and by pseudo-masochists who loaded it with studs, chains and alarming spiky bits. It became overlaid by an aura of danger and threat.

But that was back in the long-dead 1960s and the girls appropriated the jackets a long time ago. Ever since Coco Chanel first stole large parts of the wardrobe of her lover, the Duke of Westminster, women have enjoyed the erotic charge produced by hard-edged masculine clothes on a soft-skinned female body. It is a play intended to provoke in terms of gender politics as well as sexual games. Punk,

which attacked and undermined all categories, insured us to the more palatable aspects of bondage wear and now, when a designer like Gianni Versace presents a collection heavily laced with sadomasochistic references, our tendency is to giggle as at a fond memory. But when other designers like Jean Muir, Giorgio Armani, Gianfranco Ferré, Karl Lagerfeld, Betty Jackson, Agnes B and Jasper Conran take soft, slick, burnished, dark, dark leather and cut it with restrained simplicity, wear it up and pay attention.

"You just have to have it," as Polly Arnold, respected expert on the hip and heavy, announced recently from the centre of *Tatler*'s editorial floor. "It's modern; it's raunchy; it's fun; it feels great." A dozen faces emerge from behind computer terminals and a dozen voices murmur endorsement. "But not as a jacket," demurred Catriona Keen thoughtfully. "I think the contrast of a big soft cashmere sweater over glossy, tight leather jeans is just so-o-o sexy."

No, not jeans," argued Kate Reardon. "We've been there before. It's a bit seventies, isn't it?" Then, dreamily: "But a little waist-rape proof; clung to her chest; disagreed: 'Definitely jeans. And maybe a really strong jacket.' Sophie Roysd shook her head. "The long slit skirt is the newest shape, perhaps with a jacket outline a cardigan."

"Oh yes," said Juliet Cohen, "a long skirt. But not black. Red." Which was fine because, in order to restore a little of the aggression leached away by its classic status, this season black leather comes in red, too.

Claude Moniz and Lagerfeld were the first to see red as they prepared their collection for this autumn. Both cut soft leather very close to the body, narrow in the shoulder and tight under the arm, and trimmed it with classic or gaudier versions of the standard metal zips and studs. They, and other designers, have moved hot red with sombre black, twinning a black leather jacket with red jeans or red waistcoat with a black hobble skirt.

The total leather look is, however, challenging. There's a danger the wearer might break with every movement. The perfume starts to hint of the tack room and all that skin puts more sensitive souls in mind of the abductor. A leather garment is best employed in a



starring role supported by a cast of simple pieces made of more mundane fabrics.

Certainly, when one garment in an outfit boasts a texture as rich and tactile as leather does, it is best served by contrast rather than by competition. As Polly Arnold insists: "Whether it's a jacket, a waistcoat, trousers or a skirt, leather looks best with a white cotton T-shirt and some well-worn denim."

In other words, nothing becomes a modern classic so well as another modern classic or two.

Stockists: Browns, South Molton Street, Agnes B, 111 Fulham Road, London SW3; 35-36 Floral Street, WC2; Betty Jackson, 311 Brompton Road, SW3; Harvey Nichols, SW1; Wichelows, Blackheath Hill, SE10; Jasper Conran, 303 Brompton Road, SW3; Harrods, Knightsbridge, SW1; Sogo, Piccadilly, W1; Cruise, Glasgow; Chanel, 31 Sloane Street, SW1; 26 Old Bond Street, W1; Joseph, Brompton Road, SW3, and branches. Whistles, St Christopher's Place, W1, and branches



Left-hand picture: Polly Arnold (left) in leather biker's jacket (£355 from Browns); Sophie Roysd in collarless leather jacket (£385 by Agnes B), leather skirt (about £400 from Betty Jackson, Harvey Nichols, Wichelows). Main picture: Clare Lewis (rear, left) in leather jacket (£765 from Jasper Conran, Harrods, Sogo, Cruise), leather jeans (£1,230 from Chanel); Juliet Cohen (right) in polo-neck (£89 from Joseph), long leather skirt (£250 from Whistles); Kate Reardon in leather waistcoat by Harrods own-label (£70)

How turmoil in Eastern Europe brought a rebirth of poster art

The persuasive power of the poster is well known. Posters' inherent transience is well known, too, so history may owe a debt to Dr Maria Sylvestrová, the curator of the Moravian Gallery in Brno, Czechoslovakia.

The political eruptions in Eastern Europe in 1989 and 1990 spawned a revivalism in the art of the poster and Dr Sylvestrová, inspired by what she saw, determined to collect as many examples as possible.

The result is a Smithsonian Institution travelling exhibition. Dr Sylvestrová is the joint curator with Dana Bartelt, an American graphic artist and arts lecturer. The catalogue has been published in Britain.

Over the decades, the power of the poster in the west became increasingly overshadowed by television, film and video, but because of totalitarian regimes' rigorous control of all mass media, in Eastern Europe, posters, leaflets, and *sanitized* literature have always thrived. Despite the risk involved in their distribution, they remained the only means of communicating unofficial ideas and ideals to the people. They were usually hand-drawn and printed in secret, to be routinely torn down by government officials, and just as

Writing on the walls

systematically replaced overnight. As early as 1980, Dr Sylvestrová became impressed by their vigour, at contrast with the "official" posters, where neither artistic imagination nor political expression were tolerated.

A breakthrough came in 1988, when Dr Sylvestrová opened the first poster exhibition in Brno. She had brought back posters from Gorbachev's new Soviet Union, and although she was permitted to exhibit, it was made clear that the words *perestroika* and *glasnost* must not appear in either the title or content of the exhibition. The following year, people in Poland, Hungary, East Germany, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, and Romania took part in mass demonstrations in the streets, and posters were suddenly everywhere.

The superb Polish *Solidarnosc* logo-type — first drawn in Gdansk in 1980 by Jerzy Janiszewski —

became a unifying symbol. In one poster it is memorably overlaid by the image of Gary Cooper in *High Noon*, ready for a showdown with the Communist "bandits". On November 9, 1989, the Berlin Wall, by then obliterated by activist posters, tumbled, and Dr Sylvestrová determined to gather every poster she could.

She explains the impact of the new openness: "When people realised it was possible to express themselves freely, they began to look at things differently, as if they were cleansed from the inside."

The posters that brought this about are astonishingly imaginative, by ways of photo-montage, vivid colour, silk-screening, puns, shock, humour, and historical and artistic allusion. They provoked anger, elation and wonder. As Václav Havel said, "In November 1989, when thousands of printed and hand-drawn posters expressing the real will of citizens were hanging in the walls of our towns, we recognised what power is hidden in their art."

JOSEPH CONNOLLY

Art as Activist: Revolutionary Posters from Central and Eastern Europe is published by Thames and Hudson at £15.95.

Keeping a shaggy upper lip

Do brave new women scorn depilation and the notion that men do not make passes at girls with moustaches?



Hair raising: detail from Marcel Duchamp's *Mona Lisa*

Catherine Thornton claims it as one of the last female taboos. "We've had a woman ruling the country but I bet she never had a hairy upper lip," she says. And indeed, women have seemed loath to cast off their depilatory creams, razors, bleach, tweezers and strips of wax, even the ones who have smashed their bathroom scales and junked their lipstick out of the window. Since experiencing the socially demeaning position of being a woman with unwanted hair, Ms Thornton has started a support group, FACE, to help fellow sufferers of unwanted facial hair.

In her attempt to treat painful, ingrowing facial hair, Ms Thornton ran the gamut of private and NHS care for five years, spending thousands on electrolysis and treatment for facial scarring. Through-out, she felt ill-informed and isolated. FACE hopes to provide information and support. Since announcing her plans on TV last month, Ms Thornton has received more than 3,000 letters from women tormented by a physical condition that society is still unwilling to accept.

"Whereas my problem was a medical one, most of the letters are from women who have normal hair growth," Ms Thornton says. But the response showed that these women, including a large number from the ethnic minorities, feel anything but normal: spending hours in the bathroom every morning, they shave, pluck and cream their face to achieve hairlessness.

Some wage a daily battle to avoid their partner seeing them in a natural state. They take make-up off in the bathroom, they avoid holidays or days out, they even arrange intimate moments so that their agonising remains a secret. "I've heard from some women who avoid kissing, or won't make love in certain positions, so that their partner won't touch their face," Ms Thornton says.

Compared to the progress through this century in most areas of female beauty, the "hairless ideal" has remained the same. Pauline Trites has run The Beauty Clinic in Middlesbrough for more than 30 years. She says that there has been no reduction in the numbers of women coming for treatment and little change in their attitude to their "problem". "People won't talk about it. It's completely

me never to ring them up at home," Ms Trites says. "One woman I know spent five years plucking and shaving her face before she dared to come in for electrolysis. Facial hair can mean a huge loss in confidence: some clients won't speak without putting their hand over their mouth, because they are so aware of their upper lip."

Even women who proclaim themselves independent of the line when it comes to the hint of a moustache, Rebecca Tomlinson, a painter and the founder of the women's group, Ultra Vixens, is confident enough to appear exactly as she pleases. Resisting the diet/exercise/self-obsession route of some of her clubland peers, her image ranges from naked photographs for a forthcoming student magazine, to appearing draped in a red taffeta ball dress on the cover of the London listings magazine

Yet even she admits, somewhat guiltily, to bleaching her upper lip. "Ideologically, I wish I could leave it, but vanity makes me behave otherwise," Ms Tomlinson says. "I love my under-arm hair. I think there's nothing more revolting than shaved armpits, but I do feel self-conscious when I know my facial hair is becoming darker. You'd like to think it didn't matter, but it does. It's sad."

At The Sanctuary, the women-only health and beauty salon in London's Covent Garden, there is not an unwanted hair to be seen. Perfectly sheer women glide about in white towelling robes. Discussing facial hair, most are adamant about enforcing its disappearance. "I find it repellent," one says. "A friend of mine has a real rash. She has it bleached. I'd hate it. But then I hate armpit hair as well; in fact, I'd quite

The Sanctuary's beauty therapists are sympathetic but ruthless. "Use electrolysis to get rid of it," Lisa Morgan says. "I had a dark upper lip when I was about 13. It was awful as I was really teased at school. My mum took me to the beauty parlour to get it taken off and I immediately felt so much more confident."

The obsession with removing facial hair appears to be closely linked to a desire to please a partner, whether consciously demanded by the partner or not. In a survey for FACE, Ms Thornton found some women feared losing their partner if they did not maintain a hairless state. Yet when they spoke about it, their partners were completely tolerant. "Not one man walked out, but only 20 per cent of women were brave enough to bring the subject up," she says. "Some actually withdraw from relationships because they are so afraid of discovery."

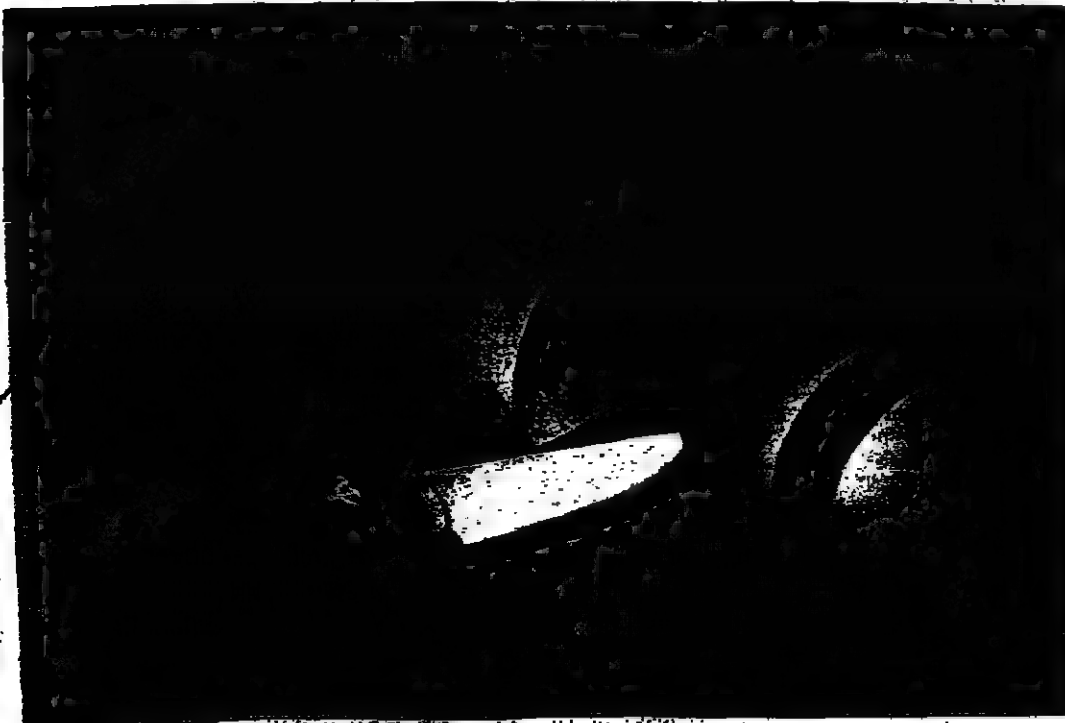
In fact, the problem seems to be more of female perception than male. "As long as it's not a problem with medical dimensions, I'm fine with it," Ian Saunders, an advertising freelancer, says. "A few girlfriends have had facial hair, and it feels nice and soft."

His friend, Steve Illing, agrees. "I think it's rather attractive. When it's like down over the face, and catches the light, it's rather pleasing."

He is an advertising designer and admits that in spite of this, hair has no place at work. "If you draw people as they are, your work gets rejected. If you put hair in, it's the first thing to get taken out."

In Shapers beauty salon, in west London, Lesley Bell, the manageress, laughs when it is suggested that society should change the ideal of the moustache-free woman. "Just look at the role models in front of you," she said, waving a copy of a fashion magazine. "Where is the hair on these women? Not one will have so much as a hairy armpit."

Ms Bell, her fellow beauticians and their customers all agree that the answer lies in more available beauty treatments, not a revamped social image. "The ultimate liberation would be for women to choose on their own terms," Ms Thornton says. "But we don't yet live in an enlightened society."



Advertisement for 'The Art of the Poster' exhibition, featuring a list of participating artists and venues.

Advertisement for 'The Art of the Poster' exhibition, featuring a list of participating artists and venues.

EDUCATION TIMES

The A-level aftermath: opinion is divided over attempts to rate the performance of schools

Exam league table tops and flops

Do the comparisons of results play a useful role by stimulating competition? Or are they merely a distorting mirror for worried parents? John O'Leary reports

The examination league tables that have peppered national newspapers since the publication of this year's A-level results excite strong emotions: fascination among parents, fury in the schools.

Opinion is divided about whether they serve a useful educational purpose, or actually distort judgments on the quality of secondary schools. Are they just a sales gimmick, or a valid guide to performance?

Newspapers love league tables, and there is firm evidence that most of their readers share the enthusiasm. From the Football League to the Booker Prize, there is nothing like public competition to excite interest.

Critics in the schools argue, with some justification, that limited and sometimes inaccurate surveys are accorded an importance they do not deserve. In spite of the disclaimers appended to almost all of the league tables, many readers continue to confuse a narrow examination ranking with a list of the best schools.

Neither those at the top of the leagues nor the newspapers compiling them make such claims. The tables, including *The Times* survey published on Saturday, largely feature selective schools. Grammar schools and those in the independent sector enjoy advantages that comprehensive cannot hope to match with their wider ability range.

Some head teachers and local authorities refused to participate in this year's comparisons. Dr Philip Budgett, a general education adviser at Sheffield city council, sees the raw league as misleading to both parents and schools. "Even the schools that came top of this year's raw league tables know it means nothing."

The Hertfordshire authority shares this view, and like Sheffield the individual head teachers have been discouraged from divulging their A-level results to the media. Chris Noble, the chairperson of Hertfordshire's secondary heads, says that there is growing concern about misleading parents and pupils about the performance of a particular school. "If the information is to mean anything to parents, then it should be straightforward, easy to understand and above all correct."

The *Times* survey tried to present the fullest possible picture of sixth-form performance by using the points system designed for university entrance, rather than measuring only the number of candidates achieving the top grades. The

system takes into account all passes at A and AS level.

Inevitably, the choice did not please all the schools, especially not those which had been at the top of other papers' calculations. For many heads, however, the only satisfactory table would be one that makes allowance for the "value added" in the sixth form, rather than relying on raw examination data.

Last year, *The Times* did attempt a measurement of the improvement in results between GCSE and A level. However, the exercise was abandoned because the data was not sufficiently reliable and, although almost 500 schools responded, the total was considered too small to offer a representative national picture.

Alan Smithers, professor of education at Manchester University, believes that such exercises are bound to be unsatisfactory while they cannot give credit for pupils who achieve top grades at GCSE. "It would be very nice to take into account value added, but this is going to be very difficult. Most attempts are very superficial at the moment."

Value-added surveys are likely to miss most of the schools with the top results, and spotlight a different tier, where GCSE results are lower. Those such as Westminster School, which topped this year's leagues, would hardly feature since two-thirds of its GCSE entries attracted A grades.

From next year, schools and colleges will be required by law to publish their results, attendance rates and leavers' destinations. Stand by for a new spate of local league tables.

Some teachers may even come to see a silver lining in the league table cloud, since they would appear to offer some support for those opposing payment by results. Not only did different schools come out on top of the three main state school tables published last week, but the changes at the top of the *Sunday Times* list showed that even the most selective schools can have "good" and "bad" years.

Such compensations may not be enough to win over head teachers suffering from league table fatigue. With GCSE results also being listed for the first time, many complain that they have been spending almost as much time answering press inquiries as dealing with anxious pupils.

There is no doubt, however, that league tables — official and otherwise — are here to stay.



There's a place for us: students in north London manning the *Times* telephone helpline for last term's sixth formers

If at first you don't pass...

A-level coaching is now more than just a burgeoning underground cottage industry which parents, students and teachers know exists, but would probably prefer not to talk about.

The Tuition Centre, an independent sixth-form college in north-west London, is a good example of the organised coaching available. It opened its doors in 1989 and quickly established itself as a centre of excellence in mathematics and science.

As well as offering full-time courses, the college specialises in complementary courses and A-level

coaching. A growing number of students opting for extra help from the Tuition Centre are pupils from some of Barnet's top-rated schools — listed in last week's *Sunday Times* survey.

Bernard Canetti, aged 37, is principal and founder of the college, used to teach at Albany college, the only other local independent sixth-form college. Albany, a well-established centre, has 220 students compared with Canetti's 140 in the last academic year.

As a maths teacher, Canetti is particularly disturbed about the lack of foundations some students

bring to A-level maths. "GCSE doesn't prepare them. A-level maths is largely about the ability to manipulate material, but the low level of algebra in GCSE, and reliance on calculators, means there aren't sufficient opportunities to develop skills or confidence."

Foundations of any A-level subject are, Canetti says, vitally important. "We place great emphasis on making sure students understand the basics before we go on to more complicated work. On our two-year courses, there really is time for someone to start an A level and if, after three months, they're still

struggling, they can drop it and start something else."

An experienced education counsellor, Canetti has spent years picking up the pieces when A levels go wrong. "Between the ages of 14 and 18, children make crucial decisions about their future which often have consequences affecting the whole of their working life." He feels that in both the state and private system, there is often very little guidance about A-level choices, degree courses and careers.

Faced with failed exams, or low grades and no place on a further education course, prospective students frequently come in crisis to see what the Tuition Centre has to offer. Canetti and his colleagues would obviously prefer to see them earlier for full-time A-level teaching, rather than have to patch up mistakes. He is, however, extremely sympathetic.

Years ago, a careers guidance "expert" advised Canetti's parents to send bright young Bernard to study accountancy. "After 18 months at LSE, I gave it up and did mathematics at York." He completed a masters at Imperial College and has been teaching and counselling ever since.

SUE FOX

Phoneline fever

IN THE nine days since sixth formers received their A-level results, telephone helplines for those seeking advice on higher education courses have been inundated with calls (Matthew d'Ancona writes).

Record achievements in this year's A-levels and the ending of the division between universities and the former polytechnics have prompted unprecedented interest in advice services. Mike Gowing, the operations manager for *The Times* and *Sunday Times* line, says his phones, manned by 15 to 20 operators, have not stopped ringing. The quality of calls has been "very high".

Callers are given information about course availability from a computer database which is constantly updated. The helpline runs until October 2 and gives information on more than 80,000 courses. Telephone 0839 444530. Lines are open every day until 9pm. Calls are charged at 36p a minute cheap rate and 48p at other times.

HOW THE A-LEVEL LEAGUES COMPARE

Daily Mail

State schools
Judd School, Tonbridge, Kent
Henrietta Barnett, London
Kendrick School, Reading, Berks
Colchester County High, Essex
King Edward VI Camp Hill
Stratford-upon-Avon Grammar
Wolverhampton Girls School
Tunbridge Wells Girls, Kent
RGS High Wycombe
Tiffin Girls School, Surrey

THE TIMES

State schools
Haslemere High, Barnet
Haslemere High, Barnet
The Judd, Tonbridge, Kent
Henrietta Barnett, London
Kendrick Grammar, Reading
Colchester County High, Essex
Newstead Wood, Orpington
Tunbridge Wells Girls, Kent
Colchester Royal, Essex
King Edward VI Camp Hill

THE SUNDAY TIMES

Public schools
Westminster School
Winchester College
St Paul's School
King Edward's School
Eton College
St Paul's Girls' School
Haberdashers' Aske's
Sir William Perkins
North London Collegiate
Tonbridge School

Why should parents be treated like children?

When I read of head teachers being pushed out of their posts by what is termed "parent power" — as seemed to happen at St Paul's Girls School — I can't help raising my fist in a salute of victory. For all I have ever experienced is "parent powerlessness" — against headmasters and mistresses who treat parents in exactly the same high-handed way as they treat their pupils.

Heads seem to be in the same category as hairdressers and doctors — people who you just can't stand up to because they have so much power over you and yours. My first brush with a headmaster came six years ago when the then headmaster at Westminster Under School advised that since there was a chance my son wouldn't pass the exam to Westminster Upper we should protect ourselves by having "another school in reserve in case of failure". We turned to Dulwich: my son passed the exams, we accepted the place — then he got into Westminster and I wrote to Dulwich in June, giving the place up.

What I got back was not one but two letters. One from the headmaster of Westminster Under School who said that I had never let him know about accepting the Dulwich place (why should I have? It was surely my affair?) and after what I had done he would probably find it hard to place boys at Dulwich in the future; the other was from the headmaster of Dulwich, saying that I owed him nearly £1,000 for the coming term. "I have been immediately on the telephone to the headmaster of Westminster Upper to express my distress at what is, I must tell you, a most unusual breach of normally accepted procedure!" He sent a copy of this letter, believe it or not, to the headmaster of Westminster Upper.

It was then that I understood

Head teachers wield considerable power and play by their own rules

about Headmaster Power. It seemed to me, a powerless parent, as if heads were using an etiquette known only to them. I felt they were all ganging up on me. My next experience of parent powerlessness was when my son finally got into Westminster. At the meeting of new parents I suggested that the headmaster sent a questionnaire to canvass parents' views about the suitability of Saturday schools. From the response of the parents in the audience this seemed an extremely

VIEWPOINT

Virginia Ironside



ly welcome idea — but it was greeted with patronising chuckles. "We'll see," seemed to be the answer. I subsequently wrote outlining my objections to Saturday schools and received in return a note saying that the head was grateful for my comments which would be useful when they discussed the matter later. Nothing more was heard.

Heads can be extremely adroit in the way they exclude parents. As a parent, I have never felt my views were either courted or welcome. And when they take

decisions, heads have the most powerful weapon of all in their armoury — your child.

If I didn't like it, why didn't I take my son away halfway through his education? But how could I? It would be like going to the hairdresser and then, after you'd found he'd cut one side of your hair far too short, leaving to go to another. Too late. My son had made his friends and was reasonably happy. I didn't want to rock the boat.

But why did I choose this school in the first place? I must have known what it was going to be like. Well, not necessarily. Because one of my reasons for refusing to pay Dulwich's bill was because the headmaster was going to be leaving shortly. In other words, the school to which I was committing my son, with the head as I knew it in charge, could be very different in a few terms' time.

Head teachers do, it has to be said, often have good ideas. The St Paul's head teacher's schemes sounded eminently sensible. But head teachers of private schools, like plumbers and builders, are only performing a paid service. You don't charge the system without asking. You butter up the parents first, canvass their views and, perhaps, in the end, make some parents feel that in fact it was their decision when it wasn't really. This behaviour is the essence of all good and civilised management — otherwise people go on strike.

If I have, perhaps, a rather adolescent view of head teachers, I don't have to look far to find out why. It is because generally they've treated me. And other parents, like children. And as a result I am the first to cheer if a tack is put on their chair, a bucket of whitewash falls on their head when they enter a room or, best of all, they get ousted by a gang of more powerful parents than myself.

1970, the year the first...

Iola Smith on how a unique special school is being rebuilt in Kuwait with help from experts in Wales

Two years ago, the Khalifa Special School in Kuwait was almost destroyed by the Iraqi invaders. The building was wrecked, and everything that could be carried — from toys and computers to gymnastic equipment — was stolen. But the Kuwaiti parents who in 1987 had established this unique school for handicapped children were determined that it would reopen after their country was liberated. They had challenged traditional Kuwaiti views about handicaps by opening the school in the first place. They were not going to be thwarted by Saddam. Nicole Badra, a Belgian who is the school's speech therapist, says:

In Kuwait, it had been customary to keep severely disabled children at home, with a nanny. But this group of parents felt that their children deserved better. The difficulty was that, with their children being multi-handicapped, they were too disabled to be accommodated in the state special school sector.

The parents' solution was to open their own school. By so doing, they helped change Kuwaiti attitudes to disabilities. Links with schools for able-bodied pupils were soon established, so that the children could have contacts with youngsters of their own age. And they began to experience a structured curriculum for the first time.

Saddam then invaded, and everything stopped. But not for long. After liberation, six new teachers and ten helpers were recruited, and, despite the lack of facilities, the children returned to the damaged building. The new curriculum was introduced, and the school is now open.



Hammer of hope: Ted Davies, chairman of Mid-Glamorgan council with one of the Kuwaiti visitors, Nussiba Al Duaij

As each of the 45 pupils has different needs and disabilities, and they range in age from 18 months to 15 years old, it was decided that each should receive an individual curriculum.

In order to establish that the tasks set were relevant, the teachers felt that the pupils should be assessed by educational psychologists, who would subsequently assist the school develop the various curricula. As such assessments are not easily obtained in Kuwait, some parents decided to take their children to Czechoslovakia and Austria. "It was useless," explains the mother of Hadi Ashkanani, a six-year-old autistic child. "In Vienna, they told me I would have to wait six years for help."

fewer parents turned to Wales, and earlier this month Hadi and four of his school friends spent a week being assessed and helped by educational psychologists from Mid-Glamorgan. The visit has given me new hope, Mrs Ashkanani says. "Hadi rips up paper and books — anything he can lay his hands on. But the psychologists found that he is interested in letters and figures, and enjoys listening to music."

"Another problem is that he won't look at me. They told me I must hold him for five minutes every day so that we make eye contact. Eventually this should help him form a relationship with me."

The psychologists believe that more physical work to strengthen

which encourages communication skills, is the way ahead for seven-year-old Hadeel Salarn. Unlike the other children, however, who are familiar with both Arabic and English, Hadeel only speaks a few words of Arabic. Bilingualism is beyond her at this stage. A computer may provide her with the communications help she needs.

New technology is also opening up communication for 13-year-old Aysha Al-Hashash, who suffers from cerebral palsy. A lap-top computer mounted on her wheelchair will enable her to express her wishes and, like Hadeel, she needs PE to improve her posture and mobility.

The psychologists insist, however, that they are not being prescriptive. "We simply want to offer ideas that parents and teachers can use to help the children," Ralph Davies, one of the Mid-Glamorgan psychologists, says. "Our curricula suggestions will set specific targets for each child, and we hope that staff from Manchester University will visit Kuwait this autumn to show the teachers how to implement our ideas."

The Manchester team will be assisted by Penny Young, the school's first head teacher, who now works for the special education sector in Wandswoth, south London. She will return to Kuwait for two weeks in October to help train Khalifa's new staff.

Throughout this period, links between Kuwait and Wales will continue. Hadi and his parents have been twinned with a Mid-Glamorgan family who have an autistic child. "Our hope is that all the children will eventually return for further monitoring, so that we can review their progress," Mr Davies says. Both he and the Kuwaiti parents are optimistic that this is the start of a long-term relationship between Mid-Glamorgan Local Education Authority and Khalifa school.

"The psychologists have confirmed our belief that our children can progress," Mr Salam, Hadeel's father, says. "It is now up to us to ensure that our children receive the

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Eaton Hall, completed in 1975, is the fourth building on the 13th-century

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Hanson: J I Morgan: J Ward

100-100000 (P7)



LIFE & TIMES MONDAY AUGUST 31 1992

6.45-7.10 Open University. Chardin and the Female Image (512857)
8.10 Yellow Trail from Texas. The North American wheat harvest (2210035)
9.00 Grand Prix. Highlights of the Belgian Grand Prix (j) (6607865)
9.50 Film: *Intermezzo* (1939, b/w). The second in a three-film tribute to Ingrid Bergman, whose role as a young pianist involved in an adulterous affair with violinist Leslie Howard made her a international star. Directed by Gregory Rasoff (4664851)
11.00 Film: *For Whom the Bell Tolls* (1943). Robertus romantic adventure story based on the classic novel by Ernest Hemingway. An American joins partisan fighters in the Spanish civil war and falls in love with a refugee girl. Starring Gary Cooper and Ingrid Bergman. Directed by Sam Wood (27465325)
1.05 Look, Stranger. The building of church and concert organs (6651290) 1.40 Henry's Cat. Cartoon adventures (96738141)
1.55 Film: *Hearththief — The Movie* (1986). The mischievous television cat recalls his feline escapades in this feature-length animated story, voiced by Mel (Bugs Bunny) Blanc (8406734)
3.05 Pavarotti: Thirtieth Debut Anniversary Concert. The Italian tenor Luciano Pavarotti returns to the Romolo Valli Opera House in Italy, where he made his debut in 1961 as Rodolfo in *La Bohème* (64792054)
5.00 Film: *The Greatest Show on Earth* (1952). Circus spectacular detailing the triumphs and tribulations of life under the big top. Starring James Stewart, Betty Hutton, Charlton Heston and Dorothy Lamour. Directed by Cecil B. De Mille (999275)



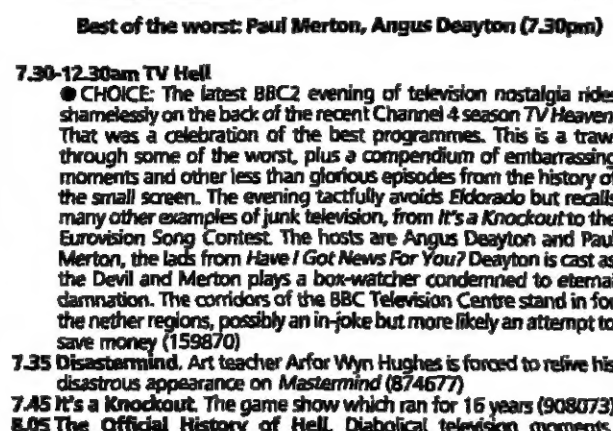

ITV

6.00 TV-am (9512734)
9.25 Burning Rubber. Top drivers in daredevil stunts (t) (5785677)
10.15 The New Adventures of He-Man: He-Caz. Cartoon (6012225)
10.40 Film: Mission Top Secret (1990). A children's Indiana Jones-style adventure story set in the Australian outback. A Spanish kid stumbles upon a secret organisation dedicated to preserving world peace. Starring Miguel Ayres and Rachel Friend. Directed Howard Rubie (s) (84845677)
12.40 ITN Lunchtime News. (Oracle) Weather (4145431)
1.00 Home and Away. (Oracle) (82374899)
12.55 Film: El Cid (1951). Grandiose historical epic starring Charlton Heston as the legendary hero who drives the Moors from 11th century Spain. With Sophia Loren and Herbert Lom. Directed Anthony Mann (59117798)
4.40 Families. Anglo-Australian soap (s) (6290986)
5.10 ITN Early Evening News with John Suchet. (Oracle) Weather (5883238) **5.25 Thames News** (5742257)
5.30 Home and Away (t). (Oracle) (8833)
6.00 Covington Cross
● **CHOICE:** An American series shot in England with a mainly British cast, *Covington Cross* is a rollicking medieval tale of go and evil spiced with a powerful feminist message about the inequities of arranged marriages. The early evening slot might suggest that the show is pitched at family viewing, with plenty of young characters to engage the teenage audience. The plotting is strong and clear and we know who the bad guys are because they wear black and look shifty. Nigel Terry plays Sir Thomas, a widower lord of the castle with a troublesome brood and a distant neighbour who is after his land. But there is compensation in the radiant Lady Elizabeth (Cherl Lunghi) who has been through two husbands and is lining up Sir Thomas as number four. This feature-length pilot will be followed by a 12-episode series next year. (Oracle) (17073)



CHANNEL 4

6.00 **Channel 4 Daily** (1312715)
9.25 **Radar Men from the Moon** (b/w). Vintage space adventure (1702851) 9.40 **Footur**. Cartoon about a sirey dog (2264561)
9.55 **Get Smart**. Secret agent spoof (9799773)
10.25 **Film: Never Take No For an Answer** (1951, b/w). Moving tale, based on Paul Gallico's novel *The Small Miracle*, about a boy's quest to find a miraculous cure for his sick donkey. Starring Vittorio Gassman, Denis O'Dea and Guido Celano. Directed by Maurice Cloche and Ralph Smart (1848703)
11.00 **Clocks at Wart Berlin**. See *Dresden City*. The last film about European cities in the second world war (r). (Teletext) (51054)
1.00 **Sesame Street**. Early learning series (r) (60702)
2.00 **The Garden Club**. The series that explores gardens and allotments around Britain visits Aberdeen (r). (Teletext) (58153035)
2.25 **Channel 4 Racing** from Epsom. Brough Scott introduces the line-up: 2.30 Sherwood Maiden Fillyes Stakes; 3.05 Moët and Chandon Silver Magnum Limited Handicap; 3.35 Tadworth Fillyes Handicap Stakes; 4.10 Tote Bookmakers Sprint Handicap Stakes (74470035)
4.30 **Countdown**. Words and numbers game (s) (685)
5.00 **Athletics**. Jim Rosenthal introduces action from the Pearl Games at the Mary Peters Track in Belfast. The commentators are Alan Parry, Peter Matthews and Steve Overt (3122)
6.00 **Stonewall: Home Truths**. Drama series about a team of London bicycle couriers. With Stephen McGann (r). (Teletext) (528)
6.30 **The Wonder Years**. Nostalgic American comedy series (r) (580)
7.00 **News Summary**. (Teletext) Weather (722580) followed by Canadian Brass. The chamber ensemble celebrates its 20-year career with a humorous repertoire at the Orangery at Syon Park in London (685141) 8.00 **Brookside**. (Teletext) (c) (4829)
8.30 **Evening Shade**: Tying the Knot. Comedy series about a football coach. Aa (Martin Hanner) insists that Wood (Burt Reynolds) has a vasectomy (s) (9306)



- 9.30 Nicholas Craig's Masterpiece Theatre. An actor's guide to period drama. Starring Nigel Haver (250412)
- 9.45 *The Critics' Choice*. The programme voted by more than 40 critics as the best to air in TV Hell (117615)
- 10.10 *Murder, Mystery & History*. The best of the genre (783299)
- 10.45 *Credible Credits*. If producers were truthful, what would the opening titles to their programmes really look like? (709073)
- 11.00 *Hello and Goodbye*. Danny Baker presents embarrassing moments from television chat shows (111528)
- 11.10 *The Secret Life of TV*. The hidden technical aspects (217702)
- 11.15 *Storm in an Egg Cup*. The troubled history of TV-am (532129)
- 11.55 *Mainly for Men*. The first broadcast of this 1960s attempt to produce a television "giri" magazine (460957)
- 12.15am *Trading Places*. Politicians, singers and television stars perform out of character (5369623)
- 12.25 *TV Hell Sign-Off*. Hello & Heaven (1077449)
- 12.30 *Director's Debut*. 1987. The actress Diana Dors made her film debut in this offbeat documentary about how to get to heaven, interspersed with bizarre interviews and nightmarish pop video-style film clips (6133448) 1.50 *Weather* (8158604)

8.00 **The Trouble with Mr Bean.** A comic episode in the life of Rowan Atkinson's accident-prone character. Mr Bean is late for a dentist's appointment (1) (2/257)

8.30 **Taggart: Death Comes Softly.** Mark McManus stars in a feature-length episode as the tough Glasgow detective investigating the murder of a person. With James Macpherson, Iain Anders and David Rintoul (7) (748572)

11.00 **News.** (Oracle) Weather (704734) 11.15 **Thames News** (21089)

11.20 **Film: Used Cars** (1980). Outrageous comic starring Kurt Russell as a smooth-talking car salesman caught in the middle of rival ructions in the second-hand car business. With Jack Warden as Gerrit Graham. Directed by Robert Zemeckis (460325)

1.20am **Entertainment UK** (5) (6073913)

2.20 **Sport AM.** Bob Symonds introduces sporting action from around the world, including the weekend goals from Europe (2368343)

2.20 **Film: The Bishop's Wife** (1947, b/w). Whimsical comic starring Cary Grant as an angel sent down to earth to bolster the faith and morale of a young minister. With David Niven and Loretta Young. Directed by Henry Koster (3935505)

5.30 **FTN Microvision News** (85420). Cuts off 6.00

10.00am: *Anna* (1991), intriguing fantasy-drama in which an Alcaholic born London girl finds a computer disc that enables her to see in the future. Starring Catherine McCormack, Ed Harrisman and Thomas Baptiste. Directed by Karel Orlowski and Kwesi Osae-Owusu (75/300)

11.05p: *Devil's Advocate*. Darcus Howe examines how black Britons are treated by Britain's immigration service and puts questions about the government's policy to Terry Davis, MP, and Peter Thompkins, former director of the Immigration Service (170257)

12.40am: *Flint* (Breed 1966). Typical Israeli drama in which a man loses his job after 20 years and is forced to re-evaluate his life. Starring Rami Dannon. Directed by Ram Loewy (864352). Ends at 2.15

VideoPlus+ and the Video PlusCode

The numbers next to each TV programme listing are Video PlusCodes™ numbers, which allow you to programme your video recorder instantly with a VideoPlus+ handset. VideoPlus+ can be used with most videos. To tap in the Video PlusCode for the programme, first press the number 1 on the VideoPlus+ handset. Then 123456 (which changed at 48p per minute pack, 36p mid-pack) or write to VideoPlus+, Acornnet Ltd, 5 Henry House, Plantation Wharf, London SW11 1TN. VideoPlus+™, Pluscode™ and Video Recorder are trademarks of Consumer Marketing Ltd.

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VARIATIONS

ANGLIA
As London except: No variations

BORDER
As London except: 3.30p-4.00p Takes the
Hit Road (0250532) 1.20pm Hollywood
Report (0250523) 1.30 The 300
Spartans (17465197) 3.30 America's Top
Ten (7450533) 4.25 Night Heat (7685401)
10.45p Storm Judo (071517)

CENTRAL
As London except: 9.25am-10.15p Tale of
Two Cities (7675677) 1.20pm Border
The Scarlet and the Black (06191122) 4.30
Spirits: Candi Carroll (4041859) 4.40-
5.10pm The Hit Road (0250532) 5.20pm Dan-
gerous Women (6395640) 5.15p Life
Gangsters (4365641) 4.15 Entertainment
UK (625535) 5.30-5.40p Judo (05-40056)

GRANADA

As London except: 4.40pm-5.10p Some-
body's Daughter (0250532) 1.20pm Holly-
wood Report (0250523) 1.30 The 300
Spartans (17465197) 3.30 America's Top
Ten (7450533) 4.25 The Hit Man and
Hit (740151) 5.20-5.30p Judo (071517)

HTV WEST
As London except: No variations

HTV WALES
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TSW

As London except: 1.20pm Hollywood
Report (0250523) 1.30 The 300
Spartans (17465197) 3.30 America's Top
Ten (7450533) 4.25 The Hit Man and
Hit (7685401) 5.20-5.30pm Judo (071517)

TVS
As London except: No variations

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7.30 *The High Road* (8205) **1.20**
Prologue (8205) **1.30pm**
8.00 *The Law and Harry McGee* (8205/159) **1.20**
8.30 *Hollywood Report* (8205/252) **1.30pm**
9.00 *The 300 Stars* (8205) **1.30pm**
9.30 *The Top Gun* (8205/333) **1.45** *The Men and the Plan* (7605/401) **1.20-1.30pm** *Johnnie* (8071517)

ULSTER
 An London *acoustic* **12.30pm** *Home on the Range* (4118832) **1.20** *Fables* (8235021) **1.30**

RADIO 3

6.55am *Weather*
7.00 *On Air*
7.05 *News*
7.20 *News*
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The Munchies (78924) 7.20 News (49059)	(49277738) 7.30 Connection Sport
15 The Philanthropist 8.15 (Gael Jazz	2679010) 7.30 News (CDS0499) 8.05
Thunder (7927) 8.27 (59327) 8.25 News	The Baron (7572257) 8.00 Pincoffs
(60825) 9.00 Ar V Film (6259) 9.30 Chris	(18403434) 9.30 News; Music City USA
16 9.00 Hollywood Glam: Anthony	2607456) 10.35 The Teller: (5074737)
Sullivan (79014) 11.10 Travelers	11.00 News (CDS1495) 11.20 The Price of
17 News (702983) 12.10 News Empire	Life (5349496)

RADIO 4	
(5) Stereo	regions 12.55 Weather
5.55am Shipping Forecast	1.00 The World at One
5.55 News Briefing End 6.05	1.40 The Anchors 1.55 Shipping
Weather 6.10 Reminding Today	2.00 News; Bertie and the Seven
6.25 Prayer for the Day 7.30	2.05 Peter Lewsey's: the
Today End 6.30, 7.00, 7.30	unusual detective, the Prince
7.00, 7.30 News 6.45 Service	of Wales, finds his life
6.55, 7.25 Weather	endangered at a country
7.25, 8.25 Sports News 7.45	party (c) (s)
Thought for the Day 8.35 The	3.30 Beyond Belief: Ludovic
Week on 8.45 Sugar for the	Kennedy sets a Kalim
Hearts first five stories by	Siddole (r)
H.E. Bates (c) 8.58 Weather	4.05 Kaleidoscope
9.00 News 9.15 Kennedy's	4.05 Late January in Seville:
California. Stories	reports from Expo 92 on the
Kennedy and Dominic Lawson	arts and architecture and the
discuss issues of the day (s)	musical life of the city, opera,
10.00 The Year in Question (PIM	flamenco and the annual
only) The Scotsman v The	"terris" (s) (r)
Belfast Telegraph (s)	4.45 Short Story: Mr Lustgarten
10.00 Daily Service (LW only) from	6.00 Rock of Love by Irene Dische
the National Garden Festival	5.55 PIM 5.50 Shipping 5.55
10.15 The Philanthropist's Progress (LW	Weather
only): John Buryan's allegory	6.00 6 o'Clock News
(first of 25 parts)	6.30 The News Quiz: Barry Took
10.30 Woman's Hour, from the	returns to quiz Richard
Islands of Scotland:	Ingrams, Alan Coren and their
the future of the	

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Heilig mich nicht reden, Kennst du das Land; Schubert)
(Versorgung, Nur wer diese kennt, kann die Spinnrade, Rastlose Liebe)
11.40 First Festival Reports:
Report from Helen Kamp chairs
a review of the evening from this year's festival 12.10
Musorgsky (In the Corner:
The Beehive, From the Doll; The
Bells; The House of the Dead;
The Bedtime, the Nursery, the
Child's Hour) Song:
Memories, Tom Sails Away,
The Wind, The Clouds and
Songs my Mother Taught Me)

1.00 Movies

1.05 Mozart and Handel:
The Marriage of Figaro, Concerto
under Julia-Pekka Saraste
performs Mozart (Overture,
The Marriage of Figaro); Ravel
and Handel (Symphony No. 41,
Mozart (Symphony No. C.431,
M. C. 551, Jupiter) 1)

2.00 Third Opinion in Edinburgh

2.45 Symphony's Soft Volume:

Andrew Davis, with Felicity
Loft, soprano, performs
Wagner (The Mastersingers of
Nuremberg, Act 3, Prelude;
Dance of the Apprentices;
Entry of the Masters); Wolf (In
den Schatten meiner Locken;
In der Nacht, Gedächtnis der
Ahnkinder's Grate; Mignon;
15.5 Shelley and Love: First
act programmes celebrating
Shelley's bicentenary. Shelley's
poems on love and
Jonathan Hyde 8.35 Elgar
(Symphony No 2 in E flat)
9.30 London Berkley: Peter
Dickinson traces the life of the
composer

10.30 Manchester International
Classical Festival: Mendelssohn
Concerto No 1 in B minor, Op. 25;
Stephen Dione, cello, cello;
Cecile, piano; Schumann
(Adagio and Allegro, Op. 70;
Fanny Mendelssohn, cello, Paul
Cecile, piano); Brahms
No 1 in E minor, Op. 38
Mische Mächtig, cello, Pamela

keep them wild; and looks at the world's isolation and the inspiration people gain from it in 11.00 News

11.30 **A Taste of . . . Flamingo:** Ray Gering goes to Rotherhithe to talk to Magnus, Jenny and Esie

12.00 **You and Yours with Mike** The

12.25 **Open Round Britain Quiz:** © CHUIZE: The granddaddy of all quizzes is back for a new season and Radio 4 would not be without it. No matter that the questions are sometimes so obscure that even when you know the answers you are none the wiser. This is the third year of a person's game show, with no star prizes but just the satisfaction of unravelling some intellectual ball of wool.

Anthony Quinton is back as question-master, which will be great news for traditionalists. Quiz questions are the regular cast as before, with a new

7.20 **The Art of Travel:** Annette Kobak invites travellers to reflect on a journey. 1. Nigel Bann encounters the "hugging" culture of Sulawesi, Indonesia (s) in the

7.45 **The Monday Play:** (r) The House Slave. Tom Stoppard's prize-winning play is on in two places and periods: India in 1930 and England in the present day. With Peggy Ashcroft as Mrs Swan and Felicity Kendal as her sister, Flora Crevie (s) 9.59 Weather

10.00 **The World Tonight (s)**

10.45 **A Book at Bedtime:** The Log of a Griffin. The diary kept by Edward Raleigh, a young surgeon, as a newcomer — a Griffin — to India in 1826

11.00 **Round the House:** The House Home with Kenneth Williams. Hugh Paddick and Betty

11.30 **Slightly Off:** Gai Pyatt challenges a panel of seven

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poems, including songs by Schumann, Mozart and Rachmaninov, and parsons by Bridge, Pary and Wood

Glazunov (Mélodie, Op 20 No 1); Glière (Symphonic poem, The Street); Glazunov (Symphony No 1 in G) (i)

COMPILED BY GILLIAN MAXEY AND HEATHER ALSTON
TELEVISION AND RADIO CHOICE AFTER WAYMARK

There has been almost constant
replaces chandeliers, car-

GREENWOOD

Dordani (though looking after
 the challenges from the
 1243 AM World Service (LW
 only)

FREQUENCIES: Radio 1: 1053kHz/285m; 1089kHz/275m; FM 87.5-99.5
 FM 2: FM 88-90.2, Radio 3: FM 90.2-92.4, Radio 4: 198kHz/1515m; PA
 92.4-94.6, Radio 5: 693kHz/433m; 908kHz/330m, BBC 1: 152kHz/261m; PA
 72.3, Capital: 90.8kHz/194m; FM 95.8, GLR: 1453kHz/206m; FM 94.8
 World Service: MW 568kHz/463m.